

COMMODORE

# SERIOUS USERS GUIDE

1988

THE ULTIMATE PROGRAM  
COLLECTION FOR  
C64 AND C128 OWNERS

INCLUDING:

DISK OPERATING SYSTEM

PROGRAM COMPACT

128 FONT KIT

MESSAGE CONSTRUCTION KIT

GTX COMMANDS

DISK CATALOG

MOUSE MANUAL



TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR THE C64 AND C128

LIFESAVERS 1	C64	DISK/TAPE DEFAULT	1/1
<p>This handy routine allows you to set the default device number to tape or disk for all loading and saving operations. Once it is set, you can then just type in LOAD "filename" - you don't even need the final quotes.</p> <p>If a machine code program is to be saved or loaded then the RESET(SYS 720) and normal syntax will have to be used (eg ,8,1).</p> <p>The program works by redirecting the load and save vectors at \$1000 and \$10 to this new routine at \$79. To set the default to disk, use SYS \$79 and to reset it to tape use SYS 708.</p> <p>...</p>		<pre> 10 REM***** 20 REM*      DEVICE SET      * 30 REM***** 40 REM * SYS \$79 :- DEFAULT TO    DISK * 50 REM * SYS 708 :- DEFAULT TO    TAPE * 60 REM * SYS 720 :- RESET TO    NORMAL * 70 REM***** 80 FOR L=\$79 TO \$708READ A:POKE    L,A:C=D+A:NEXT 90 IF C=\$799 THEN PRINT "DATA    ERROR":END 100 DATA 169,8,141,230,2,141,141,    3,169,237,141,48,3,169,240,141 110 DATA 50,3,169,2,141,49,3,169,    2,141,51,3,96,32,175,3 120 DATA 169,1,141,230,2,141,    241,2,96,169,163,141,48,3,169,244 130 DATA 141,49,3,169,237,141,50,    3,169,245,141,52,3,96,169,8 140 DATA 133,166,169,0,133,30,76,    165,244,169,8,133,166,76,237,245 </pre>	

LIFESAVERS 2	C64	LISTING PAUSE	1/1
<p>The problem with the Commodore 64 operating system is that listed program shoots up the screen too quickly to read. This leaves the user having to laboriously list lines in groups of about ten.</p> <p>This program solves the problem by allowing the user to pause the scrolling program by pressing the spacebar. The routine is placed high in the 49152 block of memory at \$3200 and therefore leaves plenty of scope for using programs which call up other code routines in this area.</p> <p>Type in the program and save it. When you think you may wish to use it, load it in before doing anything else with the computer and RUN. It will automatically execute itself so all you then have to do is to remember to press the spacebar.</p>		<pre> 10 C=3:REM LIST STOP BY STEPHEN    BLAKE 20 FOR I=\$3200 TO \$3245:READ    A:C=C+A:POKE I,A:NEXT 30 IF C=&gt;\$879 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN    DATA":END 40 SYS \$3200 50 DATA 169,219,141,38,3,169,237,    141 60 DATA 39,3,96,73,165,204,201,1 70 DATA 240,24,165,197,201,60,    208,18 80 DATA 201,60,208,250,165,197,    201,60 90 DATA 240,230,104,76,202,241 </pre>	

# THE COMMODORE SERIOUS USERS GUIDE 1988

Editor  
Stuart Cooke  
Deputy Editor  
Eric Doyle  
Typesetting  
Magazine Typesetters  
Design  
Wakerworth Design  
Artist  
Alan Beuchler

When these pages you will find information to help any serious C64 or C128 user to get the best from their computer. Useful for programmers and other computer users are backed-up by an informative technical advice and an extensive hints and tips guide.

If your forte is Basic programming, the GTX Compiler can convert a program to run at over 30 times its original speed.

A program also needs style if it is going to impress anyone and the 128 Font Editor and the Message Construction Kit for the C64 provide easy routes to adding a 'designer look' to your routines.

Instead of attaching a printer or disk drive to the serial port, using it to link through to another C64, C128, Plus 4 or C16 can add a new dimension to games playing. With the Bus Route 64 program you possess a key

which opens up the world of interactive, two player games.

On the technical side there are memory maps of the C128, C64 and 1541 disk drive with detailed tables of many more vital statistics in a quick reference format.

The Your Commodore Serious Users Guide is more than a magazine, it's a reference guide that deserves a place beside every Commodore 64 or 128.

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Get into hints without losing your sanity	Squeeze more programs into less disk space	Conduct a conversation with another computer

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# Listings

*Just at right most easy with our deluxe programming system  
for the C64*

**Y**ou may have noticed that our listings are free of those pesky little black holes which stand you searching around the keyboard for a suitable graphic symbol. You may also have noticed the funny numbers by the side of each line of the listing. First of all, it's all part of our easy entry and

instead of those messy graphics and rows of countless spaces in PRINT statements and strings we use a special coding system. The code, or mnemonic, is always contained in square brackets and you'll soon learn to decipher their meanings.

For example, [SA] would mean type in a Shifted A, or an arc of spaces in layout's terms, and [SAH] would mean a row of six of these symbols.

[S+I] means hold down the shift key and press the plus key once. It doesn't take a great long of time to realise that [C+2] means exactly the same thing except that the Command key (bottom left of the keyboard) is held down instead of the shift key.

If more than two spaces appear in a statement then this will be printed as [SPC4] or, equivalently, [SPC4]. Translated into English this means press the spacebar four times or in the latter case hold the shift key down while you do it.

A string of special characters could appear as [CTRL N, DOWN2,LEFT1,BLUE,ESC].

This would be achieved by holding

down the CTRL key as you press N, press the cursor key down twice, the cursor left key five times, press the key marked BLUE while holding down the CTRL key, press the F3 key and, finally hold the Command key down while pressing the number two key (C2 would of course make the computer print as below).

Always remember that you should only have a row of graphics characters on your screen with consequent blanks and no commas, unless something like this appears:

[SC][C\*]

In this case the two characters should have a comma between them.

















On rare occasions [REV T] will appear in a listing. This is a delete symbol and is created by entering the line up to this mnemonic. Then type a closing quotation mark (SHIFT & 1) and delete it. This puts the computer out of quote mode. Hold down CTRL, and press the number one key (RVSON), type the relevant number of reversed Ts and then hold down CTRL and press zero (RVSON0). Next type another quotation mark and delete it again. Now finish the line and press RETURN.

















A lot of these special cases is given in the table but remember that only one of these mnemonics will appear outside of a PRINT string, the symbol for pi. This may appear when its value is needed in a calculation in the way look something like

CC=C\*(PI)\*R

Ignore the square brackets and just type in a shifted apostrophe pointing arrow (ie. the pi symbol).

```
PROGRAMS SYSTEMS LTD.
C 64 BYTES CHECKER - EDIT DATA
10 PRINT "C64"
20 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 30
30
40 PRINT "C 64"
50 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 60
60
70 PRINT "C 64"
80 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 90
90
100 PRINT "C 64"
110 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 120
120
130 PRINT "C 64"
140 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 150
150
160 PRINT "C 64"
170 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 180
180
190 PRINT "C 64"
200 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 210
210
220 PRINT "C 64"
230 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 240
240
250 PRINT "C 64"
260 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 270
270
280 PRINT "C 64"
290 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 300
300
310 PRINT "C 64"
320 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 330
330
340 PRINT "C 64"
350 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 360
360
370 PRINT "C 64"
380 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 390
390
400 PRINT "C 64"
410 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 420
420
430 PRINT "C 64"
440 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 450
450
460 PRINT "C 64"
470 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 480
480
490 PRINT "C 64"
500 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 510
510
520 PRINT "C 64"
530 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 540
540
550 PRINT "C 64"
560 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 570
570
580 PRINT "C 64"
590 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 600
600
610 PRINT "C 64"
620 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 630
630
640 PRINT "C 64"
650 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 660
660
670 PRINT "C 64"
680 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 690
690
700 PRINT "C 64"
710 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 720
720
730 PRINT "C 64"
740 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 750
750
760 PRINT "C 64"
770 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 780
780
790 PRINT "C 64"
800 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 810
810
820 PRINT "C 64"
830 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 840
840
850 PRINT "C 64"
860 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 870
870
880 PRINT "C 64"
890 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 900
900
910 PRINT "C 64"
920 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 930
930
940 PRINT "C 64"
950 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 960
960
970 PRINT "C 64"
980 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 990
990
1000 PRINT "C 64"
1010 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1020
1020
1030 PRINT "C 64"
1040 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1050
1050
1060 PRINT "C 64"
1070 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1080
1080
1090 PRINT "C 64"
1100 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1110
1110
1120 PRINT "C 64"
1130 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1140
1140
1150 PRINT "C 64"
1160 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1170
1170
1180 PRINT "C 64"
1190 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1200
1200
1210 PRINT "C 64"
1220 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1230
1230
1240 PRINT "C 64"
1250 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1260
1260
1270 PRINT "C 64"
1280 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1290
1290
1300 PRINT "C 64"
1310 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1320
1320
1330 PRINT "C 64"
1340 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1350
1350
1360 PRINT "C 64"
1370 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1380
1380
1390 PRINT "C 64"
1400 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1390
1390
1410 PRINT "C 64"
1420 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1400
1400
1430 PRINT "C 64"
1440 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1410
1410
1450 PRINT "C 64"
1460 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1420
1420
1470 PRINT "C 64"
1480 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1430
1430
1490 PRINT "C 64"
1500 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1440
1440
1510 PRINT "C 64"
1520 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1450
1450
1530 PRINT "C 64"
1540 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1460
1460
1550 PRINT "C 64"
1560 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1470
1470
1570 PRINT "C 64"
1580 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1480
1480
1590 PRINT "C 64"
1600 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1490
1490
1610 PRINT "C 64"
1620 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1500
1500
1630 PRINT "C 64"
1640 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1510
1510
1650 PRINT "C 64"
1660 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1520
1520
1670 PRINT "C 64"
1680 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1530
1530
1690 PRINT "C 64"
1700 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1540
1540
1710 PRINT "C 64"
1720 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1550
1550
1730 PRINT "C 64"
1740 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1560
1560
1750 PRINT "C 64"
1760 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1570
1570
1770 PRINT "C 64"
1780 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1580
1580
1790 PRINT "C 64"
1800 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1590
1590
1810 PRINT "C 64"
1820 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1600
1600
1830 PRINT "C 64"
1840 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1610
1610
1850 PRINT "C 64"
1860 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1620
1620
1870 PRINT "C 64"
1880 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1630
1630
1890 PRINT "C 64"
1900 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1640
1640
1910 PRINT "C 64"
1920 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1650
1650
1930 PRINT "C 64"
1940 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1660
1660
1950 PRINT "C 64"
1960 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1670
1670
1970 PRINT "C 64"
1980 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1680
1680
1990 PRINT "C 64"
2000 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1690
1690
2010 PRINT "C 64"
2020 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1700
1700
2030 PRINT "C 64"
2040 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1710
1710
2050 PRINT "C 64"
2060 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1720
1720
2070 PRINT "C 64"
2080 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1730
1730
2090 PRINT "C 64"
2100 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1740
1740
2110 PRINT "C 64"
2120 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1750
1750
2130 PRINT "C 64"
2140 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1760
1760
2150 PRINT "C 64"
2160 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1770
1770
2170 PRINT "C 64"
2180 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1780
1780
2190 PRINT "C 64"
2200 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1790
1790
2210 PRINT "C 64"
2220 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1800
1800
2230 PRINT "C 64"
2240 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1810
1810
2250 PRINT "C 64"
2260 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1820
1820
2270 PRINT "C 64"
2280 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1830
1830
2290 PRINT "C 64"
2300 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1840
1840
2310 PRINT "C 64"
2320 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1850
1850
2330 PRINT "C 64"
2340 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1860
1860
2350 PRINT "C 64"
2360 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1870
1870
2370 PRINT "C 64"
2380 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1880
1880
2390 PRINT "C 64"
2400 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1890
1890
2410 PRINT "C 64"
2420 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1900
1900
2430 PRINT "C 64"
2440 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1910
1910
2450 PRINT "C 64"
2460 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1920
1920
2470 PRINT "C 64"
2480 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1930
1930
2490 PRINT "C 64"
2500 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1940
1940
2510 PRINT "C 64"
2520 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1950
1950
2530 PRINT "C 64"
2540 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1960
1960
2550 PRINT "C 64"
2560 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1970
1970
2570 PRINT "C 64"
2580 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1980
1980
2590 PRINT "C 64"
2600 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 1990
1990
2610 PRINT "C 64"
2620 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2000
2000
2630 PRINT "C 64"
2640 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2010
2010
2650 PRINT "C 64"
2660 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2020
2020
2670 PRINT "C 64"
2680 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2030
2030
2690 PRINT "C 64"
2700 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2040
2040
2710 PRINT "C 64"
2720 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2050
2050
2730 PRINT "C 64"
2740 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2060
2060
2750 PRINT "C 64"
2760 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2070
2070
2770 PRINT "C 64"
2780 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2080
2080
2790 PRINT "C 64"
2800 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2090
2090
2810 PRINT "C 64"
2820 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2100
2100
2830 PRINT "C 64"
2840 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2110
2110
2850 PRINT "C 64"
2860 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2120
2120
2870 PRINT "C 64"
2880 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2130
2130
2890 PRINT "C 64"
2900 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2140
2140
2910 PRINT "C 64"
2920 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2150
2150
2930 PRINT "C 64"
2940 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2160
2160
2950 PRINT "C 64"
2960 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2170
2170
2970 PRINT "C 64"
2980 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2180
2180
2990 PRINT "C 64"
3000 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2190
2190
3010 PRINT "C 64"
3020 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2200
2200
3030 PRINT "C 64"
3040 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2210
2210
3050 PRINT "C 64"
3060 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2220
2220
3070 PRINT "C 64"
3080 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2230
2230
3090 PRINT "C 64"
3100 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2240
2240
3110 PRINT "C 64"
3120 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2250
2250
3130 PRINT "C 64"
3140 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2260
2260
3150 PRINT "C 64"
3160 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2270
2270
3170 PRINT "C 64"
3180 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2280
2280
3190 PRINT "C 64"
3200 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2290
2290
3210 PRINT "C 64"
3220 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2300
2300
3230 PRINT "C 64"
3240 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2310
2310
3250 PRINT "C 64"
3260 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2320
2320
3270 PRINT "C 64"
3280 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2330
2330
3290 PRINT "C 64"
3300 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2340
2340
3310 PRINT "C 64"
3320 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2350
2350
3330 PRINT "C 64"
3340 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2360
2360
3350 PRINT "C 64"
3360 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2370
2370
3370 PRINT "C 64"
3380 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2380
2380
3390 PRINT "C 64"
3400 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2390
2390
3410 PRINT "C 64"
3420 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2400
2400
3430 PRINT "C 64"
3440 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2410
2410
3450 PRINT "C 64"
3460 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2420
2420
3470 PRINT "C 64"
3480 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2430
2430
3490 PRINT "C 64"
3500 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2440
2440
3510 PRINT "C 64"
3520 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2450
2450
3530 PRINT "C 64"
3540 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2460
2460
3550 PRINT "C 64"
3560 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2470
2470
3570 PRINT "C 64"
3580 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2480
2480
3590 PRINT "C 64"
3600 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2490
2490
3610 PRINT "C 64"
3620 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2500
2500
3630 PRINT "C 64"
3640 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2510
2510
3650 PRINT "C 64"
3660 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2520
2520
3670 PRINT "C 64"
3680 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2530
2530
3690 PRINT "C 64"
3700 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2540
2540
3710 PRINT "C 64"
3720 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2550
2550
3730 PRINT "C 64"
3740 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2560
2560
3750 PRINT "C 64"
3760 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2570
2570
3770 PRINT "C 64"
3780 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2580
2580
3790 PRINT "C 64"
3800 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2590
2590
3810 PRINT "C 64"
3820 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2600
2600
3830 PRINT "C 64"
3840 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2610
2610
3850 PRINT "C 64"
3860 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2620
2620
3870 PRINT "C 64"
3880 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2630
2630
3890 PRINT "C 64"
3900 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2640
2640
3910 PRINT "C 64"
3920 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2650
2650
3930 PRINT "C 64"
3940 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2660
2660
3950 PRINT "C 64"
3960 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2670
2670
3970 PRINT "C 64"
3980 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2680
2680
3990 PRINT "C 64"
4000 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2690
2690
4010 PRINT "C 64"
4020 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2700
2700
4030 PRINT "C 64"
4040 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2710
2710
4050 PRINT "C 64"
4060 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2720
2720
4070 PRINT "C 64"
4080 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2730
2730
4090 PRINT "C 64"
4100 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2740
2740
4110 PRINT "C 64"
4120 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2750
2750
4130 PRINT "C 64"
4140 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2760
2760
4150 PRINT "C 64"
4160 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2770
2770
4170 PRINT "C 64"
4180 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2780
2780
4190 PRINT "C 64"
4200 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2790
2790
4210 PRINT "C 64"
4220 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2800
2800
4230 PRINT "C 64"
4240 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2810
2810
4250 PRINT "C 64"
4260 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2820
2820
4270 PRINT "C 64"
4280 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2830
2830
4290 PRINT "C 64"
4300 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2840
2840
4310 PRINT "C 64"
4320 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2850
2850
4330 PRINT "C 64"
4340 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2860
2860
4350 PRINT "C 64"
4360 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2870
2870
4370 PRINT "C 64"
4380 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2880
2880
4390 PRINT "C 64"
4400 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2890
2890
4410 PRINT "C 64"
4420 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2900
2900
4430 PRINT "C 64"
4440 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2910
2910
4450 PRINT "C 64"
4460 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2920
2920
4470 PRINT "C 64"
4480 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2930
2930
4490 PRINT "C 64"
4500 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2940
2940
4510 PRINT "C 64"
4520 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2950
2950
4530 PRINT "C 64"
4540 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2960
2960
4550 PRINT "C 64"
4560 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2970
2970
4570 PRINT "C 64"
4580 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2980
2980
4590 PRINT "C 64"
4600 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 2990
2990
4610 PRINT "C 64"
4620 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3000
3000
4630 PRINT "C 64"
4640 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3010
3010
4650 PRINT "C 64"
4660 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3020
3020
4670 PRINT "C 64"
4680 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3030
3030
4690 PRINT "C 64"
4700 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3040
3040
4710 PRINT "C 64"
4720 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3050
3050
4730 PRINT "C 64"
4740 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3060
3060
4750 PRINT "C 64"
4760 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3070
3070
4770 PRINT "C 64"
4780 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3080
3080
4790 PRINT "C 64"
4800 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3090
3090
4810 PRINT "C 64"
4820 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3100
3100
4830 PRINT "C 64"
4840 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3110
3110
4850 PRINT "C 64"
4860 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3120
3120
4870 PRINT "C 64"
4880 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3130
3130
4890 PRINT "C 64"
4900 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3140
3140
4910 PRINT "C 64"
4920 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3150
3150
4930 PRINT "C 64"
4940 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3160
3160
4950 PRINT "C 64"
4960 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3170
3170
4970 PRINT "C 64"
4980 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3180
3180
4990 PRINT "C 64"
5000 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3190
3190
5010 PRINT "C 64"
5020 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3200
3200
5030 PRINT "C 64"
5040 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3210
3210
5050 PRINT "C 64"
5060 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3220
3220
5070 PRINT "C 64"
5080 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3230
3230
5090 PRINT "C 64"
5100 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3240
3240
5110 PRINT "C 64"
5120 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3250
3250
5130 PRINT "C 64"
5140 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3260
3260
5150 PRINT "C 64"
5160 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3270
3270
5170 PRINT "C 64"
5180 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3280
3280
5190 PRINT "C 64"
5200 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3290
3290
5210 PRINT "C 64"
5220 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3300
3300
5230 PRINT "C 64"
5240 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3310
3310
5250 PRINT "C 64"
5260 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3320
3320
5270 PRINT "C 64"
5280 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3330
3330
5290 PRINT "C 64"
5300 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3340
3340
5310 PRINT "C 64"
5320 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3350
3350
5330 PRINT "C 64"
5340 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3360
3360
5350 PRINT "C 64"
5360 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3370
3370
5370 PRINT "C 64"
5380 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3380
3380
5390 PRINT "C 64"
5400 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3390
3390
5410 PRINT "C 64"
5420 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3400
3400
5430 PRINT "C 64"
5440 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3410
3410
5450 PRINT "C 64"
5460 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3420
3420
5470 PRINT "C 64"
5480 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3430
3430
5490 PRINT "C 64"
5500 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3440
3440
5510 PRINT "C 64"
5520 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3450
3450
5530 PRINT "C 64"
5540 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3460
3460
5550 PRINT "C 64"
5560 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3470
3470
5570 PRINT "C 64"
5580 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3480
3480
5590 PRINT "C 64"
5600 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3490
3490
5610 PRINT "C 64"
5620 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3500
3500
5630 PRINT "C 64"
5640 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3510
3510
5650 PRINT "C 64"
5660 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3520
3520
5670 PRINT "C 64"
5680 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3530
3530
5690 PRINT "C 64"
5700 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3540
3540
5710 PRINT "C 64"
5720 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3550
3550
5730 PRINT "C 64"
5740 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3560
3560
5750 PRINT "C 64"
5760 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3570
3570
5770 PRINT "C 64"
5780 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3580
3580
5790 PRINT "C 64"
5800 FOR L=0 TO 255:PRINT L:GOTO 3590
3590
581
```

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[RIGHT]		CTRL left/right
[LEFT]		SHIFT & CTRL left/right
[DOWN]		CTRL up/down
[UP]		SHIFT & CTRL up/down
[F1]		F1 key
[F2]		SHIFT & F1 key
[F3]		F3 key
[F4]		SHIFT & F3 key
[F5]		F5 key
[F6]		SHIFT & F5 key
[F7]		F7 key
[F8]		SHIFT & F7 key
[HOME]		CLR/HOME
[CLR]		SHIFT & CLR/HOME
[BVS ON]		CTRL & 9
[BVS OFF]		CTRL & 0

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
[RED]		CTRL & 3
[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8
[FOUND]		F
[LBARROW]		←
[UPARROW]		↑
[F1]		SHIFT & ↑
[INST]		SHIFT & INST/DEL
[REV T]		see text
[C=over]		CBM + letter
[S=over]		SHIFT + letter

## Checksum Program

The hexadecimal numbers appearing in a column to the left of the listing should not be typed in with the program. These are merely checksum values and are there to help you get each line right. Don't worry if you don't understand the hexadecimal system, as long as you can compare two characters on the screen with the corresponding two characters in the magazine you can use our line checking program.

Type in the Checksum Program; make sure that you've not made any mistakes and save it to tape or disk

immediately because it will be used with most of the present and future listings appearing in *Your Commodore*.

At the start of each programming session, load Checksum and run it. The screen will turn brown with a few characters and each time you type in a line and press the RETURN key a number will appear on the screen in white. This should be the same as the corresponding value in the magazine.

If the two values don't relate to one another, you have not copied the line exactly as printed so go back and check each character carefully. When you find the error simply correct it and

press RETURN again.

If you want to turn off the checker simply type SYS48153 and the screen will return to the familiar blue colour. You can then do whatever it was you wanted to do and if this doesn't use the area where Checksum lies you can go back to it with the same SYS command.

No system is foolproof but the chances of two errors cancelling one another out are so remote that we believe our listings are more reliable than any other magazine in the world. So get typing!



# Mouse



Type-in this listing for C64 mice and see how they run!

by W. J. Sellers

**T**he Nemo mouse included in the Commodore Commodore's Collection is extremely good at its job. It has two operating modes and can act as a joystick emulator to make it widely compatible with commercial software, or in its standard mode, which allows much smoother control. The main drawback is the weak documentation explaining how the mouse can be incorporated in your own programs. The following routine enables you to read the position of the mouse from Basic.

## How It Works

The mouse transmits its movement as an X and Y displacement. The program is a machine-code routine which receives the movement and assigns the values automatically to two Basic variables, DX and DY.

The status of the left-hand button is recorded in the variable FB. These variable names are created within the routine, so they don't need to be previously assigned.

To use the mouse, switch off the normal function of the keyboard and call the mouse set-up routine at decimal 50003. The mouse-read routine at decimal 50005 must be called each time its position needs to be updated. DX and DY contain the distance moved in the X and Y direction since the last time the read routine was called.

For machine-code users, the subroutine that performs the mouse read is at BC3A3 to BC40C with the X and Y displacements and button status stored from BC41D to BC43F. The rest of the program is concerned with assigning the values to the Basic variables.

## In Use

The program is in the form of a simple demonstration with the mouse used to move a sprite round the screen. Lines 470-520 form a sub-routine that creates the machine-code routine and it's this bit that needs to be incorporated into other programs.

You need to insert the mouse after the program has been started because the keyboard produces some-thing with the mouse in place. Save a copy of the program before running it in case there are any mistakes that might lead to a crash. The RUN/STOP key is disabled by the program so that the program can only be stopped by RUN/STOP and RESTORE being pressed simultaneously.

LINE	CODE	OBJECT LABEL	LINE	CODE	OBJECT LABEL	LINE
10	0000		170	0000		1
20	0000		180	0000		2
30	0000		190	0000		3
40	0000		200	0000		4
50	0000		210	0000		5
60	0000		220	0000		6
70	0000		230	0000		7
80	0000		240	0000		8
90	0000		250	0000		9
100	0000		260	0000		10
110	0000		270	0000		11
120	0000		280	0000		12
130	0000		290	0000		13
140	0000		300	0000		14
150	0000		310	0000		15
160	0000		320	0000		16
170	0000		330	0000		17
180	0000		340	0000		18
190	0000		350	0000		19
200	0000		360	0000		20
210	0000		370	0000		21
220	0000		380	0000		22
230	0000		390	0000		23
240	0000		400	0000		24
250	0000		410	0000		25
260	0000		420	0000		26
270	0000		430	0000		27
280	0000		440	0000		28
290	0000		450	0000		29
300	0000		460	0000		30
310	0000		470	0000		31
320	0000		480	0000		32
330	0000		490	0000		33
340	0000		500	0000		34
350	0000		510	0000		35
360	0000		520	0000		36
370	0000		530	0000		37
380	0000		540	0000		38
390	0000		550	0000		39
400	0000		560	0000		40
410	0000		570	0000		41
420	0000		580	0000		42
430	0000		590	0000		43
440	0000		600	0000		44
450	0000		610	0000		45
460	0000		620	0000		46
470	0000		630	0000		47
480	0000		640	0000		48
490	0000		650	0000		49
500	0000		660	0000		50
510	0000		670	0000		51
520	0000		680	0000		52
530	0000		690	0000		53
540	0000		700	0000		54
550	0000		710	0000		55
560	0000		720	0000		56
570	0000		730	0000		57
580	0000		740	0000		58
590	0000		750	0000		59
600	0000		760	0000		60
610	0000		770	0000		61
620	0000		780	0000		62
630	0000		790	0000		63
640	0000		800	0000		64
650	0000		810	0000		65
660	0000		820	0000		66
670	0000		830	0000		67
680	0000		840	0000		68
690	0000		850	0000		69
700	0000		860	0000		70
710	0000		870	0000		71
720	0000		880	0000		72
730	0000		890	0000		73
740	0000		900	0000		74
750	0000		910	0000		75
760	0000		920	0000		76
770	0000		930	0000		77
780	0000		940	0000		78
790	0000		950	0000		79
800	0000		960	0000		80
810	0000		970	0000		81
820	0000		980	0000		82
830	0000		990	0000		83
840	0000					84
850	0000					85
860	0000					86
870	0000					87
880	0000					88
890	0000					89
900	0000					90
910	0000					91
920	0000					92
930	0000					93
940	0000					94
950	0000					95
960	0000					96
970	0000					97
980	0000					98
990	0000					99

## LISTING

[illegible]





# Sticky Cursors



*Here's an interrupt which gives a superior method of cursor control*

**T**his is a utility to allow a joystick, plugged into Port 2, to emulate the cursor keys. The program is interrupt-driven and resides in an unused area of memory. It works by checking the status of port 2 every so often and when it finds that the joystick is not centered, the appropriate control code is inserted into the keyboard buffer queue.

The joystick will perform the following functions:

POSITION	FUNCTION
Centered	Nothing
Up	Move cursor up a line at a time
Down	Move cursor down a line at a time
Left	Move cursor left (with wrap around)

Right	Move cursor right (with wrap-around)
Fire and up	Cancel insert and quote mode (C128 only)
Fire and down	Clear from cursor to end of screen (C128 only)
Fire and left	Clear from cursor to start of line (C128 only)
Fire and right	Clear from cursor to end of line (C128 only)

## PROGRAM: STICKY CURSOR - C128

```
10 FOR F = 4096 TO 4095
20 READ B
30 POKE F,B:GOTO 60
40 B=0
1200 DATA 78,88,88,88,14,03,88,3
1300 15,03,88,88,88,88,13,15,88,88
1400 88,88,88
1500 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,17,88,88,88
1600 88,88,13,88,15,88,15,88,88,13
1700 88,88
1800 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
1900 13,88,13,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2000 88,88
2100 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2300 88,88
2400 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
10000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
```



## Installing the C128 interrupt

Type in the Basic program (C128 version), save and then run it. The program will then be installed. Save the machine-code from 4064 to 4112 as a binary file.

Type SYS 4064 to run the program and the joystick will emulate the cursor keys. In future when you need the utility it can be loaded directly into memory from the binary file and run by typing SYS 4064.



## Installing the C84 interrupt

Type in the Basic program (C84 version), save and run it. The program will then be installed. Type SYS 4064 to run the program and the joystick will emulate the cursor keys. The machine languages available on the C128 version are not catered for because they are not included in the operating system. The program resides from 4064 to 4095, so the top of Basic memory will be lowered when the program runs.

## PROGRAM: STICKY CURSOR - C84

```
10 FOR F = 4096 TO 4095
20 READ B
30 POKE F,B:GOTO 60
40 B=0
1200 DATA 78,88,88,88,14,03,88,3
1300 15,03,88,88,88,88,13,15,88,88
1400 88,88,88
1500 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,17,88,88,88
1600 88,88,13,88,15,88,15,88,88,13
1700 88,88
1800 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
1900 13,88,13,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2000 88,88
2100 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2300 88,88
2400 DATA 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
2900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
3900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
4900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
5900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
6900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
7900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
8900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9100 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9200 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9300 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9400 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9500 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9600 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9700 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9800 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
9900 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
10000 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88
```

# 64 Tips for the 64

by Eric Doyle

*A host of useful suggestions to improve your programming prowess*

**T**he Commodore 64 harbours many secrets deep inside its memory banks. Here are 64 of the best, but drive around and you may find many more. All the hints were revealed by poking and pecking around the memory. Some are old, some are new but all will improve program and programming beyond your wildest dreams.

Although these tips are principally for the Commodore 64, the technical section will help you to convert many of them for the C128.

## 1 High and low bytes in decimal

The low byte is derived from the high byte calculation:

```
HIRBYTE = (INT(location/256))
LOWBYTE = location - (HIRBYTE * 256)
```

## 2 DEC to HEX conversion

```
10 INPUT"NUMBER IN DECIMAL":DE
```

```
20 PROC=65536+HEX$(INT(DE/16) * 16)
30 DE=DE-PROC
40 DE=DEC+16*(DE-DEC/16)
50 DE=DE+PROC
60 DE=DE+CHRS(64) * 16/16
70 PRINT DE
```

## 3 HEX to DEC conversion

```
10 INPUT"NUMBER IN HEX":HEX
20 L=LEN(HEX)
30 IF L=1 THEN GOTO 100
40 PROC=HEX$(L-1)*16+HEX$
50 PROC=PROC*16
60 IF L=2 THEN GOTO 100
70 IF L=3 THEN PROC=HEX$*16+HEX$
80 PROC=PROC*16
90 IF L=4 THEN PROC=HEX$*16+HEX$
100 PRINT PROC
```

## 4 Using ROM routines

Locations 760 to 763 represent the A, X, Y and status registers respec-

tively. By poking suitable values in the relevant location, the registers can be set before ROM routines are called.

## 5 Double byte HEX to DEC

```
10 INPUT"LOW BYTE LOCATION IN DECIMAL":LOC
20 PROC=HEX$(LOC)
30 DE=INT(HEX$(LOC+1) * 16) + PROC
40 DE=DE+HEX$(LOC+1) * 16/16
50 PRINT DE
```

## 6 Sub routine 40509

This is where the LIST routine goes to convert low numbers to decimal. It then prints the value in the screen. Use it for denominator programs or for any routine where a decimal number has to be printed as ASCII characters. The A-register carries the high byte value and the X-register carries the low byte.

### 7 Simulated PRINT@ command

```
10 PRINT CLR:?"
20 ROW:=0:COL:=15
30 POKE 314,ROW
40 POKE 315,COL
50 GOTO20
60 PRINT:GOTO 200000"
```

### 8 Alternative PRINT@ command

```
10 PRINT CLR:?"
20 ROW:=0:COL:=15
30 POKE 314,ROW:POKE 315,ROW
40 POKE 316,COL:POKE 317,COL
50 GOTO20
60 PRINT:GOTO 200000"
```

### 9 Finding the cursor

A similar routine can also locate the cursor:

```
10 PRINT CLR,DOWN,RIGHT:?"
20 IF @30255 AND 8 GOTO 3
30 POKE 316,PEEK(30255)
40 GOTO40
50 ROW=PEEK(316)
60 COL:=PEEK(317)
70 PRINTROW,COL"
```

### 10 Code space

Machine code routines are faster if they access zero page locations but the Basic operating system leaves very few possibilities. Locations \$00 and \$FA to \$FE (\$250-\$254) are normally unused but take care when using cartridges because they sometimes use these bytes.

Location \$FF can also be used but it is best to use this for constant values.

Also in low memory, \$85A7 to \$85FF (\$79-7B) can be used for small coded programs and disk users can access the cassette buffer at \$8334 to \$83FF (\$325-323F). Cassette users can only use \$0334 to \$8328 (\$325-327) and \$83FC to \$89FF (\$329-323F).

\$C000 to \$CFFF (\$4152-4134F) is the coder's paradise, four kilobytes of protected memory which doesn't exist as far as the C64's operating system is concerned.

### 11 Room at the top

Extra protected space can be created by lowering the top of memory.

```
POKE $5,B:POKE $6,128:CLR
```

Location \$5 holds the high byte and \$6 takes the low byte value. In

the example this gives decimal 32768 (hex \$8000).

### 12 Raising Basic

In a similar way the bottom of Basic can be raised:

```
POKE 43,1:POKE 44,34:POKE 4096,0:CLR
```

The location is the new start of Basic:1 or 4097 (\$1001). Location 4096 (\$1000) must contain a zero otherwise a syntax error will occur when the RUN command is used.

### 13 Memory SAVE

Once a machine code program has been poked into memory this routine will save it.

```
10 REM FILENAME
15 IF @-4 LE-8 GO-32768 LE-8 GO-32768
20 POKE 383,FL
30 POKE 387,PEEK(383)+PEEK(384)
:FOR I=1 TO 1
40 POKE(385,LC:POKE(386,HC
50 POKE(387,LC:POKE(388,HC+1
60 POKE(389,0:REM 0 FOR DATA
70 POKE(390,0:REM 0 FOR COMMENT AND DATA
80 GOTO383"
```

The actual filename for the user should be stored where "Filename" appears and FL is the number of characters in the name. LC, HC, LE and HE are the high and low bytes of the code block's start and end locations.

### 14 Adding programs together

Frequently used subroutines can be added to a program in memory. First of all, PEEK locations 43 and 44, noting down the values (usually one and eight): POKE 43, PEEK(43), and POKE 44, PEEK(44), is at the start of Basic to the end of the program in memory and then enter NEW. Now, load the subroutine as normal using Ctrl+Shift+D,I, where D is the device number. Finally, the original values can be poked back into 43 and 44.

One word of warning: the line numbers of the appended subroutine must start at a higher value than the program in memory. Failing this, use a remamber routine on the program taking care with GOTO/B, GOTO/O and ON commands.

### 15 Directory tricks

LOAD "B" only loads the header and "free blocks" lines.

LOAD "B\*" will only load programs starting with the letter before the asterisk.

LOAD "B\*-S" will load only the SEQ files. Similarly with F, U, R substituted for S, PROG, USER or REL files can be selected.

### 16 Scratching around

To scratch all the files on a disk within a particular category (PROG, SEQ, REL, USER) use the form

```
OPEN L:A:B,"SD*B-P"
CLOSE1
```

### 17 Which device?

To automatically sense, from within a program, the device which is currently in use DEV=PEEK(384) will store the number of the last device used as a variable for use in file operations.

### 18 Closing files

To make sure all files are closed use the CLALL call in the Kernel with SYS 65511. This closes all open files but be careful if CMD has been used. Sometimes a more CLOSE command leaves the screen editor in a confused state. To exit safely use the format

```
PRINT:GO CLOSE4
```

### 19 Selecting a bank

To point the VIC chip at a different block of memory

```
POKE 36376,PEEK(36376)
OR 5
```

```
POKE 36376,(PEEK(36376)
AND 325)OR 4
```

Where '4' is 3 for the normal (default) bank from the start of memory to 16383, 2 for 16384 to 32767, 1 for 32768 to 48151 or 0 for 48152 upwards.

### 20 Moving the screen

Relocate the screen position within a bank with

```
POKE 33571,(PEEK(33572)
AND 15)OR 5
```

Where '5' takes a value from Table 1 and the actual location is the bank location plus the '5' value.

Table 1 - Basic location table

Start Location		Stop Location	
A	B	A	B
16	2614	144	8192
32	2648	160	8226
48	2672	176	8260
64	2696	192	8294
80	2720	208	8328
96	2744	224	8362
112	2768	240	8396

## 21 Moving the characters

To relocate the 3K area from which RAM character information is taken:

```
POKE 53272,(PEEK(53272)+AND 240)OR 0
```

Where 'x' has a value from Table 1.

Table 2 - Character relocation table

x	Start Location
0	2648
1	2696
2	2744
3	2792
4	2840
5	2888
6	2936
7	2984

## 22 Relocating character data

```
10 POKE 56376,PEEK(56376)+AND 3
15
20 POKE 1,PEEK(1)+AND(255)
30 FORA=0TO255
40 POKE 16384+A,PEEK(53274)+A
50
60 POKE 1,PEEK(1)+255
65 FORB=0TO255,PEEK(16384)+B
```

This routine cannot be stopped because the keyboard is disabled on line 10. Substitute a value derived from Table 2 for 'x' value.

## 23 GET with cursor

```
10 GET A:POKE 1640 IF
A$=""THEN 10
```

## 24 Display controls in PRINT

```
POKE 312,1:PRINT"[CLR]
HELLO"
```

## 25 Best hi-res location

Set the VIC chip to Bank 4 and the screen to location 57344 (\$ED00). The ROM doesn't have to be

switched out because the screen 'banks' through it. A routine is needed to switch out the ROM if the screen needs to be PEEKed, but POKEs can be performed with the ROM in place.

## 26 Easy INPUT

```
10 INPUT"DO YOU WANT
TO SAY YES(LEFT)OR
(LEFT)"A$
```

## 27 Position in colour RAM

```
PRINT PEEK(240)+256*
PEEK(224)
```

## 28 Position in screen RAM

```
PRINT PEEK(208)+256*
PEEK(192)+PEEK(216)
```

## 29 Switch screen off/on

```
OFF POKE 31265,
PEEK(31265)AND 339
ON POKE 31265,
PEEK(31265)OR 16
```

## 30 Supervisors

When using screen routines use base addresses for the screen and colour RAM, CO=53296-5C=1034. This means that a POKE to the video can be colour-co-ordinated.

```
COLE SC=50,character:POKE
CO+5B,colour
```

## 31 Key detection

PEEK location 653 is used if the SHIFT (value 1) CBM (2) or CTRL (4) keys have been pressed. If two keys are held down at the same time the value found in 653 is the sum of the key values. For example, a value of five means that the CBM and CTRL keys are down.

## 32 Clearing the key buffer

Before detecting a keypress, make sure that the key buffer is empty by POKE 198,0.

## 33 Filling the key buffer

Loading from stack a program has six drawbacks. A better way is to place the loading sequence in the key buffer so that the next program loads as though the commands have been typed in.

The buffer queue is located at 636 and continues through the following nine bytes. This means that

only ten characters can be stored here as ASCII codes. A routine such as this would suffice:

```
10 PRINT"DELETE KEY"<CHR$(16)<
"DELETE"<CHR$(16)< "0.1000AM"<
PRINT"END"
20 FORI=0 TO 9:FORJ=0 TO 9:FORK=
23,23
30 POKE198,I
```

This would appear at the end of the first program and would load a program called 0.100. To save on buffer space, the commands are written to a cleared screen. They have to be correctly spaced to allow for the on-screen messages that the LOAD routine displays.

The buffer is poked with a HOME command to place the cursor on the top screen line and this is followed by two returns. Location 198 has to be told that these three characters are waiting in the buffer.

When the program ends the first return automatically executes the LOAD command and then the loaded program automatically runs.

A modified version of this could load a series of machine code routines and execute a SYS command at the end. With a ten character buffer there could be 9 routines stored that means one command executed after the first program ends.

## 34 List protect 1

To protect a program from prying eyes use POKE 775, 200. This prevents listing and can be restored by poking the original value of 167 back again.

## 35 List protect 2

Another protection method is to use a REM statement which contains a shifted L. When the program is listed it produces a syntax error after the statement. This is easily overridden by listing the program and pressing the return key on the listed line. Using this method in conjunction with the first method can improve this system.

## 36 List protect 3

A REM statement with a few delete symbols (reversed T) can cause havoc with the LIST command.

To insert a delete symbol, type RIM and then two pairs of inverted commas, delete the second pair of quotes. After the remaining set of quotes, press the insert key (labeled **INS/DEL** key) once for each character of the current line which you want to delete. Next press the delete key the same number of times. When the program is LISTed and deleted will each create a character which has no other effect. It is assumed

30 503490 33 REM(TDELIT)  
RPMISL

would pull the second REM over the STS command making the line look and behave like a REM with a shifted I

**Dr. Robert J. Anderson**

The only keys which will repeat when held down are the cursor keys and spacebar. Poking a value of 118 to location 550 makes all keys repeat but poking 64 instead will prevent any of the keys from repeating.

### III. Experimental design

If all keys are set to repeat, the gap between the first character appearing and the next of repeats can be altered by polling different values to location 051. The maximum delay is given when the polled value is 255, causing a delay of around four seconds.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Accidentally deleting a program section is saved does not mean that the program is lost forever. The simplest way to recover is to reset the two link vectors, perhaps the program and restore the end of program segment.

One way to do that is to store a pointer at the top of memory. Enter the following line:

POKE 43 : POKE  
44 : POKE 45 : POKE  
ATTN D NEM

This sets the start of Basic as 40704 (14F08). The following UN-NEW program can not be typed in and saved with "UN-1" where de- is 1 or 8 for time or disk.

1.16. FOLIO 100-1000000-1000000  
1.17. FOLIO 100-1000000-1000000

[illegible]

The program will always load in ASCII as long as the 'T' is added.

When a program is to be restored after INEW under the line of policy restricted at the beginning of the section and then the UNNEW program.

The program can now be RUN but it may take a while before the READY prompt appears again. When it does, the program will have been executed.

1999. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14, 10, 1100-1110.

When a Basic program is decoded by the operating system, it calls in the Basic lines for analysis on the input buffer starting at \$0200 (\$12). Part of the decoding routine lies in RAM and thus is where an extra routine can be inserted.

This article is stored as 2019 and looks like this:

500013 IPAC 17A  
 500015 BME 500074  
 500017 IPAC 17B  
 500076 LID.A. 500011  
 50007C CMP =53A  
 50007E BCS 50008A  
 500080 CMP =520  
 500082 BEO 500073  
 500084 SE  
 500085 SMC =550  
 50007 SMC  
 500088 SMC =5150  
 5000A RTB

A variable break point can be created by moving CMP #20 to \$007C and BNC \$0073 to \$007E. Location \$0080 can now point to the new decoding routine (eg. JMP \$0080).

The root set grabs a byte from the buffer and attempts to decode it. By using a prefix on all of the new commands, decoding becomes easier. The "a" symbol located next to the asterisk on the keyboard is a good prefix as the new root set could look like this:

SC000-CMP-0000

```

SC004 CMP #01h
SC006 BCC SC008
SC008 JMP SC011
SC009 SEC
SC00A MRC =03h
SC00C SEC
SC00E SBC =010h
SC011 RTS

```

5-102 BECOME A PATIENT

The decode routine can call entry bytes from the buffer with `ESB[0]` until a colon is detected. After execution of the command the new routine should hand back control to the normal operating system with `INR $0075`.

4.11. *Staphylococcus aureus* was grown in 100 ml of 10% tryptic soy broth (TSB) (Difco) at 37°C for 24 h. The cells were harvested by centrifugation at 10,000g for 10 min and washed with 100 ml of distilled water. The cells were then resuspended in 100 ml of distilled water and the suspension was adjusted to an optical density of 0.5 at 600 nm.

Once written, an interrupt routine can be called by

```

LDA #01F
STA $0C00
STA $0D00
LDA $0C00
LDA $0D00
LDA #low byte
STA $0014
LDA #high byte
STA $0015
LDA #001
STA $001A
CLI
RTS

```

The high and low bytes refer to the location of the new interrupt routine. Somewhere in the new routine three entry lines should be included. The first two are:

U.S.A. 4900  
EST. 5/19/00

This can be located anywhere in the new code but the third extra line should be used instead of RTS.

## INFORMATION

Then checks the keyboard to see if an input has occurred. If the keyboard check isn't necessary the screen should end with

FLA  
TAY  
FLA  
TAY  
FLA  
TAY[illegible]

The Waff command is probably the least used and most misunderstood basic term. Its use is common

pulls for I/O patterns because it has to use a memory location that can be changed externally.

The most common applications are to test for a difference of log-based means.

WALT 1978

The first key is the diametric sensor which waits until bot 5 of location 1 is set by passing any of the major keys.

The second command passes into the hypothesis register. Any key code value which acts but 3 will increment the page to 'A'. (value 00) will be accepted but 'B' (11) would have no effect.

Another use is to detect the pressing of the CTRL, CMB or SHIFT keys through location WAIT 653.1 will detect the SHIFT key, WAIT 653.2 finds the CMB key and WAIT 653.4 is the CTRL command. Alternatively, WAIT 653.6 will detect either the CTRL or CMB key.

**Abstract**

One internal use of WAIT is to create a time delay when used with the TBI router.

THE "CLOCK" WAIT 151 I will  
give a 4 second count:

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

The power routine called by the tape loading routine can be used as an alternative to the usual 'press any key' pause. SW5 38592 followed by PC85398 will give an infinite pause and forget which key was pressed. The key must be one of those to the left of the keyboard.

**Abstract**

Character colours can be changed through control codes in PRINT statements but a better way for certain functions is to make the colour value direct to location 840.

Age Group	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Unknown (%)
18-24	12.5	11.8	13.2	12.0
25-34	28.3	27.5	29.1	28.0
35-44	22.1	21.5	22.8	22.0
45-54	18.7	18.2	19.4	18.5
55-64	14.2	13.8	14.6	14.0
65+	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.1

It can be very boring waiting for a program to read in data. Sometimes it can take so long that you start to wonder if the computer has hung up. One way to measure the time is to add an extra POKE command to flush the buffer. The next chunk

about this location is that it will accept any value up to 255 without a warning even though there are only sixteen columns to choose from.

For numerical data FORK33300.A will create a border flush if A is the data value which has just been read in. If the data is greater than 116, a small deviation occurs to keep the numbers down to acceptable values can be included.

High string data a modified version can be used taking ASCII as the value.

**Abstract**

One lets various functions of location SNTN can be shown with their help:

```
FOR A = 0 TO 255:FOR
```

The screen shakes as though a violent earthquake was stirring inside the 64. For added effect, poking A in 55280 will really blow your mind.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

The **HALT/STOP** with **RESTORE** reset can be prevented by **POKE 80625**. The function can be re-enabled by **POKE 80627**.

2000

When a program has been altering the start of Basic and various other parameters, the easiest way to get the Crib back to normal is by using SYS 64738 instead of the END command.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Age spreadsheets across schools can be located as recommended by 50 USC 5462(b).

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SYN 30149 will open up a screen like (below) the current carrier position. Effectively scrolling the screen down one bit.

Combining this routine with the normal scroll a routine can be devised to test create stunning effects.

```

08 FROM=TORONTO, VILLAGE, SP4B, CP2
   = POKESHA, BNS
09 FROM=ALBUQUERQUE-SUNSHINE MEET
10 FROM=STLOUPO MEET
11 FROM=ALBUQUERQUE-SUNSHINE MEET
12 FROM=LOS ANGELES POKESHA-B-1N
    TO=LOS ANGELES MEET
13 000000Z

```

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Location 64c shows the opening system in the current month's work.

[illegible][illegible]

1111

With examples programs, it's best to keep track of the number of open files. FREE(152) will reveal the current number of active files.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

To stop the cassette motor at any time, STOP SPICA.

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Strings can be pulled out of memory by using the R304 routine at 43906. The ring must end with a quotation mark or a zero and the start address is stored in the accumulator (R40) and Y register (R23) as low byte-high byte format.

```

10 REM ***WAS STEAL THE SWAMP ***
20 POKE700,115:POKE700,100:END
30 POKE700,95:POKE700,100:END
40 PRINT PRINT
50 POKE700,0:POKE700,0:END
6

```

[illegible]

The name of the last file to be loaded into the computer can be found from a BIFF listing which the



LIFESAVERS 3	C128	TEXT SCREEN DUMP	1/1
<p>This utility will dump the current text screen from inside a Basic program. It reads the location where the screen is stored and translates them into ASCII code values ready for printing.</p> <p>Place the program inside a listing and the command GOTO 10 will set the process in motion.</p> <p>--</p>			
<pre> 10 REM TEXT SCREEN DUMP 20 REM BY ANDREW GORRIE 30 FAST : FS=CHR\$(16) : AS="" : OPEN#4,7 40 AA=1624:FOR P=0 TO 24 50 FOR N=AA TO AA+32 : GOSUB 60 : NEXT : AA=AA+40 : PRINT#4,P\$ "15" A\$=NEXT P :ELOW : END 60 IF PEEK(N)&gt;63 AND PEEK(N)&lt;91 THEN Q=32 70 IF PEEK(N)&gt;128 THEN Q=-128 80 IF PEEK(N)&lt;32 THEN Q=64 90 AS=AS+CHR\$(PEEK(N)+Q) : Q=0 : RETURN </pre>			

LIFESAVERS 4	C64	RESTORE BORDER CHANGE	1/1
<p>Running this program means that the border can be changed by pressing the RESTORE key. The colour cycles through to a new value for each press of the key.</p> <p>The program works by resetting the STOP routine vector at \$08-2. By altering these you can point the restore key to any routine you like. The border change routine has been chosen to highlight a side effect of this method. When a program is loaded or saved, the border changes as the ROM routines call on the STOP routine while performing their tasks.</p>			
<p>Pressing RUN/STOP with restore will deactivate the border routine and POKE \$08,0:POKE \$09,193 will activate it.</p> <pre> 10 REM RESTORE KEY BORDER CHANGE 20 C=0:FOR I=0 TO 5: READ A:POKE 49152=I,A:C=C+A:NEXT 30 IF C=&gt;1837 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN LINE 40":END 40 DATA 158,31,208,76,237,246 50 POKE \$08,0:POKE \$09,193 60 PRINT"PRESS RESTORE" </pre>			



# A Bit More

*Turn your Commodore into a hi-res machine with a bitmap, 16 sprites, a redefinable character set, 6K of storage plus 21 commands - but retaining 36K for Basic!*

**T**his utility combines two ideas in the one program. Firstly, the memory map is reconfigured so that the screen, character set, and bitmap are in Bank 3 (from 49152 to 65535) and, secondly, an array of 21 machine-code commands is loaded into the area of memory once used by the screen (from 1020 to 3794), the start of Basic being moved up to 3795 to protect it. If you have a look at the memory map (provided you will see that almost the whole of the memory is now usable. The exceptions being the IO area from 53248 to 56344 and the area from 0 to 1444, which still leaves some 37940 bytes free.

The program is in two parts. The first, called MCLOAD, is stored from 640 to 760 and forms a machine-code loader which sets the start of Basic memory to 3795 and then loads in the main program, called MCFILL, and calls the reconfigure command (SYS1020), finally ending with NEW to set the Basic pointers correctly.

MCFILL is the program containing the machine-code commands and consists of a jump table (from 1020 to 1040) for the command routines, followed by the routines themselves between 1040 and 3794.

The following is a detailed list of all the new commands available.

## RECONFIGURE -

SYS1020

This is the command that sets up the

new memory configuration and can be used at any time. The screen, sprite positions, sprites and bitmap maintain their relative positions but move up into Bank 3.

The screen is at 1024-49152-50876, the first sprite pointer is at 2040-49152-34982, sprites 0-15 are at 0\*64-49152-49152 to 15\*64-49152-50112 and the bitmap is at 8192-49152-57344.

The character set is now in RAM at 51200 to 53248 and consists of the first 256 characters of the normal set but it can be redefined at any time.

**RASTER ON -**

SYS1023

The raster interrupt routine is turned on with this command and can be used for both split-screen graphics and sound as detailed later. It is not recommended that you leave the raster interrupt routine running when using the LOAD and SAVE or the MEMORY MOVE and MEMORY FILL commands.

**RASTER OFF -**

SYS1024

This command is obviously to turn off the interrupt routine.

**SPLIT-SCREEN -**

SYS1029

<0 or 1-100>

This command is used in conjunction with the RASTER ON com-

mand to set up a split-screen where the top part is bitmapped while the rest is the normal screen display. It requires one parameter which sets the split to a screen line between 1 and 100. A value of zero turns the split-screen off.

**BITMAP ON -**

SYS1030

This turns on the full screen bitmap. If a full bitmap and an interrupt are required at the same time for running the sound routine, then the SPLIT-SCREEN command SYS1029, 200 should be used rather than this one. If at any time this command does not appear to be working, check that the raster routine has been switched off first because they won't work together.

**BITMAP OFF -**

SYS1031

Turns off the bitmap. The same rules apply to these interrupts as those detailed in the BITMAP ON command.

**CLEAR BITMAP -**

SYS1034

This command clears the complete bitmap. If you want to clear only parts of a bitmap use the MEMORY FILL command and Example 3 in the DEMO program.

**COLOUR BITMAP -**

SYS1041

The complete bitmap is filled with



the current colour stored in 234, this is set with the SET CURRENT COLOUR command.

**SET CURRENT COLOUR -**  
SYS1044,<0-255>,<0-255>

Use this command to set the display colour. It requires two parameters, the first is the plot or drawing colour using the standard colour codes and the second is the background colour.

**PLOT POINT ON BITMAP -**  
SYS1047,<0-327>,<0-199>,<0-1-2>

Points on the bitmap screen will be plotted in the current colour. Three parameters are required - the first is the X co-ordinate between 0 and 319, the second is the Y co-ordinate between 0 and 199, the third is the mode which can be zero to enable or erase a point, one to plot a point or two to test if a point is on or off. If the point is off then location 2 will contain a zero. If the point is on then it will contain the number 100.

**DRAW LINE -**

SYS1050,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-1>

To draw lines on a bitmap, this command can be used with its five parameters. The first two are the starting X and Y co-ordinates of the line, the next two are the end of line X and Y co-ordinates, the last is the mode, which can be either zero to erase or one to plot.

**DRAW CIRCLE -**

SYS1053,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-129>,<0-1>

Here is the command which draws circles from four parameters. The first two are the X and Y co-ordinates of the centre of the circle, the next is the radius of the circle. The smallest circle that can be drawn has a radius of one and the largest has radius 129. The last parameter is once again the mode, either zero or one for erasing or plotting.

**FILL BITMAP -**

SYS1054,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-1>

This is the command that fills selected areas of the bitmap and it requires three parameters. The first two are the X and Y co-ordinates for the starting point of the fill, the third

is again the mode of either zero or one. The starting point of the fill is important as the manner is not the manner around. Try the following example and you will see what I mean.

Set up a bitmap using the following commands in either program or immediate mode.

```
SYS1044,2,10          - set colours
                        to red on
                        light red
SYS1038,SYS1041        - clear and
                        colour the
                        bitmap
SYS1032                - turn on
                        the
                        bitmap
SYS1053,160,100,90,1  - draw
                        circle
```

Next try SYS1054,160,100,1 and you will see that the circle is not properly filled. Erase the above with SYS1056,160,100,0 and draw the circle again (same as before) and then use SYS1056,160,100,1. The circle will now be filled correctly. Have a look at Example 6 in the demo program and you will see some of the limitations of the fill commands. The two fill routines are reasonably fast and compact in code so you can't expect miracles.

**FILL WITH CHARACTER -**  
SYS1056,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-1>,<0-255>

This routine works in the same way as the ordinary fill routine but it has an extra parameter. This is a character from the character set, numbered 0 to 255, and is used to specify the fill pattern. You can fill or erase any area of the screen or even the whole screen with this character and since the character set is modifiable, there are hundreds of possible fill patterns available. The limitations of the fill routines also apply to this command.

**SET SOUND -**  
SYS1062,<0-3>,<0-15>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-15>,<0-255>

The sound command can be used in two ways and needs ten parameters to work in order, these are the voice, volume, low frequency, high frequency, attack/decay, sustain/release, low pulse, high pulse, wave-

form and the duration of a note. All but one of these operate in the normal way, the exception being the duration.

If the interrupt is not turned on, then the duration is simply a setup command and the particular voice used will have to be gated off in the normal way. If, however, the interrupt is on, then the duration parameter comes into effect. The length of the note is calculated by:

Duration = time in seconds  $\times 50$   
eg a five second note gives a parameter of  $5 \times 50 = 250$

All three voices can be used at once under interrupt control and you can have split-screen graphics and interrupts controlled sound at the same time.

To check if a voice has finished processing, or requires more data, a PEEK to the voice control register is needed. For the three voices, the registers are located at 1238, 1129 and 1130 respectively. If the Voice 1 register at 1129 contains 100 then the voice is still on. If it contains zero then the voice has been gated off. The other two voice registers operate in the same way.

**SET SPRITE -**

SYS1065,<0-7>,<0-1>,<0-255>,<0-15>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-1>,<0-1>,<0-15>,<0-15>

This command allows sprites to be set up with only one instruction but it has eleven parameters which need to be specified. These are sprite number, sprite on/off, sprite pointer (number data should be somewhere in bank 3 or for a pointer set to 11 the data should be at 13764+9912+49984 onwards), sprite colour, X position, Y position, X expand (0=ordinary, 1=expanded), Y expand, multicolour of 0=on, multicolour 1, multicolour 2. These all operate in the normal way. To turn off any sprite you only need to specify its number followed by zero or to turn sprite 7 off use SYS1065,7,0.

**MOVE MEMORY -**

SYS1068,<0-4095>,<0-4095>,<0-32767>

Use of this command will move any

block of memory to any address as specified by the three parameters. The first is the block's destination address, the second is the starting address of the block to be moved, and the third is its length which is limited to a maximum of 32K.

MOVE MEMORY has access to all of the RAM, including that under the Basic and Kernel ROMs, except for the RAM under the VIC, SID, and the D0 ROMs.

As was mentioned earlier, it is not advisable to use this command with the interrupt running. If you need to have a split-screen and to move or fill large areas of memory as well, then simply switch off the interrupt before doing this routine and switch it back on immediately afterwards. This will cause the screen to flicker or appear scaled (tinted) but it is simply a consequence of not being able to have interrupts running while maintaining access to the RAM under ROMs at the same time.

#### FILL MEMORY -

SY81871,  
<B>,<B-48325>,<B-32767>,  
<B-255>

You can fill any area of memory up to a block size of 32K with a number between 0 and 255 using this command. The parameters requested form the starting address of the memory block to be filled, the length of the block (up to 32K), and the number with which the block is filled.

This command was part of the MOVE MEMORY routine and the interrupt instructions also apply. There are no restrictions concerning which part of memory you are filling so be careful that you don't overwrite something important, such as the operating system and program areas.

#### SAVE MEMORY -

SY81874,<file name>,<B1 or B0-11>,<B0>,<B-48325>,<B-48325>

This is a machine code SAVE routine and can be used either in immediate mode or as part of a program. The parameters requested are the filename (usual restrictions apply up to same length of 16 characters), device number, the number zero,

the starting address of the block to be saved, the end address of the block to be saved.

#### LOAD MEMORY -

SY81877,  
<file name>,<B1 or B0-11>,<B0>,<B-48325>

The LOAD command can be used in either immediate mode or within a program and requires the following parameters: Supply the filename, then the device, the number zero (this is essential), and finally the load address.

#### SET CURSOR POSITION -

SY83088,<B-34>,<B-30>  
This is the last command, and it is used to print text to a specific row and column on the screen, eg SY83088,10,14 followed by PRINT<text message> will print the message on row 10, column 14.

There are all the new commands that are available and if you have a look at the DEMO program provided it should give you some idea of how to make use of them. The best way to find out what can and cannot be achieved is to experiment as much as possible and see what happens.

If for any reason you press the RUN/STOP and RESTORE keys,

you should get the disk that contains the MCFILE program into the drive, and type SY8888. This will get everything back to normal without losing any Basic program that may be in memory. Do not use SY8888 as this contains the NEW command and any Basic program will be lost.

### Split loyalties

The problem that prevent using the memory move or fill commands with a timer interrupt running relate to the operating system ROMs.

To act the meanie, the raster interrupt comes into operation at the specified screen line, either turning on or off the bitmap as necessary. The routine then calls via the normal interrupt routine handler at \$EAD1 to check correct Basic operation with keyboard. So be to good.

The MEMORY MOVE command requires access to the RAM under the Basic and Kernel ROMs, so these are both switched out. Interrupts cannot now be allowed to occur since the Basic interpreter is no longer in memory. If the MEMORY MOVE command is running, the interrupt flag is set so, if the routine runs for longer than 1/30th of a second (the time it takes

#### NEW FORMAT .INT

	-USE SYSTEM STORAGE
	-BITMAP SCREEN SYSTEM - SCREENED BY STORAGE AREA
	-AVAILABLE VIC, SID, I/O ETC. 1
	-CHARACTER SET CODES - MEMO-CODE CODES - 0-9 SYSTEM
	-SCREEN POSITION (LINE - 0-255)
	-SCREEN MEMORY CODES - 0-127
	-DISPLAY WHITE SCREEN (OPTIONAL) CODES - 0-255
	-WHITE STORAGE (FOR WHITE) OR CHARACTER SETS (0-9) OR SYSTEM STORAGE (1-127) OR SCREEN CODES - 0-127
	-TOP OF BASIC CODES
FROM BASIC MEMORY	- FROM BASIC SYSTEM FILE
	-START OF BASIC CODES
	-NEW SCREENS MEMORY CODES - 0-127
	-OPERATING SYSTEM AREA



---



## LETTER

FROM COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY 6-1-88

[illegible]

```
09 1800 DATA STAP,123,179,179,1  
3,188,3,123,179,189,189,180,  
216,189,STAC,189,1800  
08 1800 DATA STAP,123,STAC,180,  
177,180,189,179,180,STAC,180
```

[illegible][illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

```

10 400 DATA 18,3,"TALL,POUNCE,
71 400 GOTO 200,200,-- END END
OF DATA
400 400 END ** KENDALL **
20 400 PRINT "HOW MANY WORDS THE
WORD MEANS"
30 400 PRINT "HERE IS AN Example
OF LINGUIST"
40 400 PRINT "THE SPLIT-WORD"
50 400 PRINT "CONTAINS THE
60 400 PRINT "SPLIT THE WORDS
OF AND WORDS"
70 400 PRINT "THE WORDS:"
80 400 PRINT "FROM ANY KEY TO
END DATA"
90 400 GOTO 100
99 400 GOTO 100 FROM SPLIT INTO
SPLIT ON
97 400 PRINTS 100 COLUMNS
96 400 PRINTS 100 SET SET
95 400 END OF SPLIT
94 400 GOTO 100 ** KENDALL **
93 400 PRINT "THE SPLIT WORD"
92 400 PRINT "THE SPLIT WORD"
91 400 PRINT "THE SPLIT WORD"
90 400 PRINT "THE SPLIT WORD"

```

1000

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]





## LISTING

- 

# DiskOS

*Accessing the disk drive is child's play through the square window*

**D**iskOS is an operating system which employs windows to ease communications with a disk drive. Its ingenious routines interrupt without interrupting! After exiting up DiskOS, programs can resume as though nothing had happened.

Whenever you need to use one of the functions of DiskOS just press the CIRM key with the CTRL key and a menu will appear at the top of the screen. This may be done when running Basic or machine-code programs and should be compatible with most of them because it does not use the IRQ interrupt.

When selecting options use the first capital letter of the menu name or option. After a command is complete, press the spacebar to get back to the opening menu.

The QUIT option on all the menus will return you to the start-up menu at the top of the screen.

## Menu 1 - Info

From 'I' for Info and the menu will appear. Just one item is contained on this one - a short note about the program.

## Menu 2 - Disk

This allows access to the disk commands.

DIR displays the directory which, unlike LOAD "A", does not overwrite a Basic program.

ERROR reads the disk status (if the red LED flashes).

INIT reads in the disk information after a disk change.

VAL is the validate command which checks up the disk, and should always be used after SCRATCHing files.

FORMAT is the same as the usual Basic command OPEN 1,0,1,"NEW TEST DISK.44" CLOSE 1.

RENAME will change a file name to another name, just type NEW NAME-OLD NAME and press RETURN.

COPY will copy a file from one disk to another and will ask for the "source" disk which holds the original and the "destination" disk onto which the copy is made.

## Menu 3 - Misc

KILL. This returns the C64 to normal and disables the use of

CTRL+CBM SYS 49152 will restore it.

EXIT will let the computer carry on from where you interrupted it by pressing CTRL+CBM.

## Menu 4 - Screen

COLOURS allows you to change the screen colours and the new setting will be maintained until changed again at SYS 49152 or called to restore the default values.

DAUMPF4 will dump the test screen at \$0400 to the printer. If you design a screen using the cursor keys in Basic and go to the screen menu you can then print it out with this facility.

PROGRAM - DISKOS.BAS	
00 10 REM DISKOS	
00 20 REM TYPE IN THIS PROGRAM	
00 300 SAVE IT ON A 5.25 DISK	
00 400 QUIT	
00 50 REM WHEN YOU RUN IT MAKE	
00 600 YOU MAKE ONE OF THE 16	
00 70-7100 FOR MAKING DISKOS	
00 80 REM WHEN USING DISKOS, DO	
00 900 LISTEN, A, I AND TYPE NEW	
00 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1200 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1300 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1400 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1500 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1600 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1700 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1800 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 1900 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2200 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2300 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2400 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2500 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2600 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2700 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2800 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 2900 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 3000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 3100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 3200 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 3300 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 3400 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 3500 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 3600 1000 1000 1000 1000	
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00 3900 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 4000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 4100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 4200 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 4300 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 4400 1000 1000 1000 1000	
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00 4900 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 5000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 5100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
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00 5400 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 5500 1000 1000 1000 1000	
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00 6100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 6200 1000 1000 1000 1000	
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00 6500 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 6600 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 6700 1000 1000 1000 1000	
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00 7000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
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00 7900 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8200 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8300 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8400 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8500 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8600 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8700 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8800 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 8900 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9100 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9200 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9300 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9400 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9500 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9600 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9700 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9800 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 9900 1000 1000 1000 1000	
00 10000 1000 1000 1000 1000	

## LETTERS

[illegible]

TABLE 1. CONCENTRATIONS OF SELECTED METALS IN THE  
 (continued)





Fill in your name and address and give this form to your newspaper.

Please order me a copy of **YOUR COMMODORE** and reserve/deliver me a whole extra month.

**WT**

**JOINTS** *by* **JOHN H. COOPER**

[illegible]

**Newspost:** This magazine is made available to your wholesaler through  
S M Distribution Ltd  
8 Lopham Court Road  
Suttonham  
LONDON  
SE25 8PP

TM 00027 0001



**M**ailing List 124 uses the 40 screens in 124 mode and produces a handy database of names and addresses in cassette or disk. When you have entered all the addresses in the file, they can be printed out onto labels that should be available from your local computer dealer.

Your address file doesn't have to be printed; you can use it just to keep all of your friends' addresses together in one place. When you enter the addresses you will be asked for a telephone number which can be entered if you're using them for reference but if you wish to have your addresses printed out, you can either enter part of the address in this space or leave it blank. When you're entering addresses it isn't necessary to put in countries and full stops because these are all automatically inserted.

There are five lines of data that can be entered including the name and telephone number (if required). Up to 1000 addresses can be held in one disk or cassette file and the number of each address is displayed at the

All of the addresses can be viewed on the screen in order of entry or, if you're looking for a particular person's address, you can just enter a name and the relevant address will be shown.

As you scan through the file, the current address number and total number of addresses in memory are shown at the top of the screen.

When you are ready to print your addresses, position the printer head about 3mm from the top of the first label and press F1. All of the addresses will then be printed in order of entry.

When you wish to create an address you can either scan through the addresses and create them as you go along or you can use the MATCH NAME option where you just enter the name and the entry will be created.

All your addresses are saved into a sequential file named **ISI MAIL LIST**. If you are using a disk drive, the disk status is shown in the form of **00, ERROR, MESSAGE 00**. All of the error types are explained in the Technical Information section of the Guide.

If an address or telephone number changes, the file can be updated by scanning through the addresses and changing them as they appear on the screen by using the MATCH option.

You can easily change any line of the address by entering the line number and typing in the new information. As you change the address, its new form is shown at the top of the screen.

When this option is selected you are asked whether you have saved your new address. If not, type N and you will be taken back to the main menu.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26





[illegible][illegible]

# Binders

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# Message Construction Kit

*Produce customised scrolling displays with a suite of editor programs*

**T**he Message Construction Kit is a useful package which can add a pleasing, dual-line banner effect to many programs. It can scroll credits across the screen or add wrap-around instructions. As long as there's room for an interrupt, MCK can help.

Although the messages are referred to as text, they can include user-defined patterns. In fact, the whole text is redefinable to suit your own particular needs.

By making the start of Base to \$0000 (\$2384), there is room for a character set from \$2000 (\$1975) upwards and a message can be stored in the space from \$2800 to \$1FFF (\$348-\$1971) giving room for a string of 6144 characters. The routine which forms the interrupt capsule is stored from \$0000 to \$C166 (\$933-\$9516).

The three MCK editors control text, characters and storage accessed via a master menu which leads to sub-menus for each option.

## Text Editor (T)

There are six options within the text editor:

**E** - selects the 'text edit' facility which allows the scrolling text to be typed in. At first, the program asks for a starting point which should be somewhere in the text storage range

of \$0400 to \$1971. Entering text in this simply a case of typing on the words, using the DEL key to correct any errors. Pressing RETURN recalls the options menu.

**V** - the 'View Text' option, is used to display the text from a given point in memory. While the text is being displayed it can be paused with the F7 key or terminated by pressing the spacebar.

This function also allows you to check the text length which can then be stored by entering the value through the 'M' option from the text menu. This tells the program where the text ends and the wrap-around begins.

**S** - reveals the main scrolling demo where the results of your labours can be viewed. Press the key and the demo is displayed as fully defined characters across the top two screen lines. Pressing the spacebar may cause a panic at first because a warm reset occurs. This is normal and waiting RUN will return the program without losing any character or text information.

**R** - if text has been entered, it can be inserted using the option. On entry, the program asks for a start and end address of the block of text to be moved, the destination address must then be entered. For the end address you have to know how many characters need to be inserted, this

can then be added to the start address to give the end value.

This facility can also be used to repeat blocks of text. The limitation is that only 1000 characters can be moved at a time.

**M** - As mentioned before, this is the 'set message length' option that tells the system where the loop starts and ends. This can be any value from 328 to 6144 in blocks of 326 characters. The number of characters is increased with the '+' key and decreased using '-'

**X** - Exits from the text menu to the main menu.

## Character Editor (C)

Up to 128 double height characters can be designed and manipulated to create the building blocks for a scrolling message. The screen displays a 16 x 8 grid, a menu of options and a full character set. The screen layout can be seen in Diagram 1.

The functions can be selected by pressing the specially allocated keys displayed alongside the menu bar, by pressing the spacebar, the options can be highlighted with a joystick and the option will be executed when the fire button is pressed.

The space character (ASCII 32) is not included in the redefinable set so that the screen does not fill up

with rubbish. This also means that spaces can easily be inserted in the text editor by pressing the spacebar as normal.

When the editing process is complete, the X option will return the program to BASIC but the program can be re-run without losing the defined characters from memory.

**SELECT CHARACTER** - This option moves the cursor to the character set at the bottom of the screen. The character to be edited can be selected by moving the cursor onto the relevant character and then pressing fire.

**CLEAR CHARACTER** - When this option is selected, the current character is erased ready for redefining.

**REVERSE CHARACTER** - All of the on pixels are turned off and vice versa when this option is chosen for the character being edited.

**FIRE MODE PLOT** - The fire

mode used to erase a pixel.

**COPY CHARACTER** - If you want to make a slightly altered version of another character from the set, this option allows you to copy it. First, the program asks for the character to be copied and then a selected on the lower display using the joystick. Next, the character position to which the copy is made is selected in the same way.

**GET CHARACTER** - After selecting a character for display, the database transfers the information to the editing grid.

**PRINT CHARACTER** - A permanent pixel map can be printed out using this facility.

**MIRROR X** - After selection, the character to be mirrored is laterally reversed.

**MIRROR Y** - This is the same as mirroring in the X direction but the character is inverted (rotated).

**SCREEN PAINT** - Five consecu-

tively then display in the fire mode (1 or 0) and the pixel values of the characters displayed. The first character must have a screen pixel value of less than 128.

The five character frame can now be created using the '+' and '-' keys to select the fire mode. When finished, the characters are transferred to the computer's memory by pressing the spacebar. F7 displays the characters on the screen as they will appear in the text and, if they look alright, the main editing screen can be re-entered by pressing 'X'.

## Storage (8)

The options available from the storage menu relate to saving and loading routines.

**CHANGE DEVICE** - The system is usually set for tape operations but this function will toggle from tape to disk.

**SAVE CHARACTERS** - The current character set will be saved under a filename of your own choice.

**SAVE TEXT** - This saves the current text message on to the storage device.

**SAVE MACHINE CODE** - As the scrolling message is modified through the text editor, the machine code is automatically tailored to run the program. This option saves the current routine to drive the current characters and message.

**LOAD** - Can be used to load any of the three file types saved with the preceding three options.

## Program creation

To use the files with your own programs, first enter the following:

```
POKE 43.0 POKE 44.48 POKE 128.0 NEW
```

Now the character set, text message and machine code can be loaded in. Before loading your own routine type NEW again.

The following commands will load the routines:

```
POKE 899.0 POKE 900.199: POKE 49314.0-875.49152
```

The code routine occupies the locations from 49152 to 49310.

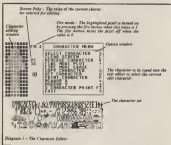


Diagram 1 - The Character Editor

mode (FM) is set to unit value and a pixel is set when the fire button is pressed.

**FIRE MODE ERASE** - This is like the last option but the FM value is set to zero and the fire button is

used to erase a pixel. After the first character of the sequence has been selected from the character set display, the screen changes to reveal the new grid. Sub-

## LISTING

1. **INTRODUCTION** 2. **THEORY** 3. **EXPERIMENTAL** 4. **CONCLUSIONS**

```

11 TYPE IN AND SAVE 'MESSAGE
CONSTRUCTION KIT' ONTO YOUR
PAPER TAPE OR CARD
12 TYPE IN AND SAVE 'THE
MESSAGE' ONTO A SEPARATE
PAPER TAPE
13 RUN THE PAPER TAPE AND ADD IT
TO THE PAPER TAPE/STRIP
AFTER 'THE PAPER'
14 TYPE IN AND SAVE 'CHARACTER
TABLE' ONTO A SEPARATE
PAPER TAPE
15 RUN 'THE PAPER' AND ADD IT
TO THE PAPER TAPE/STRIP
AFTER 'CHARACTER TABLE'
16 TYPE IN AND SAVE 'THE
PAPER' ONTO A SEPARATE
PAPER TAPE
17 RUN 'THE PAPER' AND ADD IT
TO THE PAPER TAPE/STRIP
AFTER 'CHARACTER TABLE'
18 LOAD THE RUN PCK AND
LOAD THE PROGRAMS IN THIS

```

2000  
 2001  
 2002

RESEARCH, INTERVIEW, REPORT, ANALYSIS, AND

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## LISTINGS

[illegible]



Response	Percentage
Yes, the current system is the best	60%
No, the current system is not the best	40%

## LATTING

[illegible]

## LISTING

[illegible]

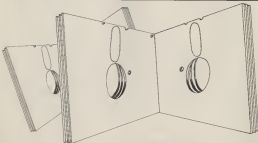
Keep track of all your files with this simple but essential analogizing system

100

NOTE: CONSIDERABLE RESEARCH IS BEING DONE ON THIS TOPIC.

[illegible][illegible]

## LISTING

[illegible]

# Program Compactor

*Reduce long files and link up your programs to save on disk space*

**A**fter a game has been written, there are normally several chunks of code which are spread about in the computer's memory. The Program Compactor will help to tie these routines together and then crunch them down into a neat little file.

The program will not work on Basic programs but it will happily attack anything lying from \$0000 to \$FFFF. Any number of files can be linked as long as the total area covered does not exceed 32K disk blocks.

When the program runs, it fills up the program memory with zero bytes to help the cruncher to do its work. When finished a prompt appears asking for LDI-MEM to be input. The lowest memory location occupied by any part of the program code is entered in hex, as are all inputs in the program.

A SKIP value is the next request which means that the cruncher will ignore the 161 bytes following the input value. This is useful in starting around some areas. For example, if code starts at \$0300 and another piece of code starts at \$0800, the screen area can be omitted by entering \$0400 as the SKIP prompt.

The next job is to load the first file into the computer. At the FILE-NAME prompt, entering 'F' will display the disk directory. When the program name is known, it can then be entered (without quotes) at the name prompt.

When the program has loaded, the rest of the file can be loaded until everything is in memory. Now



it's crunch time and entering 'C' instead of a filename will set the program into motion.

A screen portrait of memory space used and the current disk block rating is given while the border flashes to indicate that the crunch is proceeding. After the cruncher comes the operator which further compresses the data.

On completion, the program

prints the new memory usage and block count details before asking for the new boot location for the coded program. Next a filename for the saved program is needed and this is the last point at which disks can be changed. Enter the new filename, press return and the job's complete.

Another copy can now be saved with a new filename, if necessary, or pressing the return key without entering anything will reset the program ready for a new compacting session.

If anything goes wrong at any point the program can be restarted by pressing RESTORE. This will reset all the program parameters and take the program back to the opening screen.

In total a 332 block program was reduced to 131 blocks - a saving of 101 blocks which corresponds to 25687 bytes! As you can see the compactor really does save on disk space.

## PROGRAM COMPACTOR.BAS

```

11 10 SET TYPE IN THE PROGRAM &
12 10 NAME IT ON A DISK CARRY
13 10 OR DISK
14 20 SET PROMPT A DIFFERENT Q
15 10 OR CHARACTER FOR SAVING I
16 PROGRAM
17 30 SET THE PROGRAM SAVED APT
18 30 ASKING FOR A DEVICE NAME
19 40 NO REWARD I I
20 NO BLANK LN=50 50=3000
21 4
22 50 FOR I=0 TO 50: CL=0: FOR J=
23 50: V5: READ A C=V5+I
24 60 PRINT:PRINT: PRINT 50+I+CL
25 60 NEXT J

```

```

26 70 READ A IF A=V5 THENPRINT
27 70 "ERROR IN LINE",LN=LN+1:GOTO 50
28 80 NEXT I:PRINT:PRINT
29 90 DATA 50,5,100,7,150,50,50
30 90 50,50,50,50,50,50,75,50,
31 100
32 100 DATA 50,50,5,0,0,170,170
33 170,170,50,50,500,500,15,15
34 1,50,5075
35 150 DATA 100,150,50,500,100,
36 150,50,133,1,100,5,100,50,5
37 150,75,150
38 200 DATA 0,500,10,507,150,15
39 0,0,100,50,500,50,5,577,50,1
40 50,0,1000
41 250 DATA 0,500,1,151,50,500,

```









# Super Index

*Dig out those old magazines and get them organized  
with this super database*



**H**ave you ever spent fruitless hours sifting through a mountain of back-dated magazines, searching for a particular article, sub-section or program? Now with Super Index and a little typing skill on your part, all that thumbing-through paper can be a thing of the past.

The database will enable you to select a subject from a cursor-driven menu and then tell you immediately the titles and page numbers where the subject is broached on your pile of magazines. From the 'W' key, and you are returned instantly to the subject list, ready to make another enquiry.

This high speed searching between subjects and magazine titles is possible because the database is committed to memory only once before you actually use the program. The system is designed this way so that the READ statement is not required to re-search the database or arrays. The resultant speed means that information comes to you as fast as light can print it on the screen.

The program begins by defining two user-defined variables. The grid list (PL) is concerned with the size of the selection list displayed on the screen. With PL set to 20 you get the maximum display of 20 items. If you wish, this can be reduced.

The next variable involves the alphabetical sort (AS), and is simply the memory location for the machine-code sort. Though you may relocate the sort, you certainly can't omit it.

The main task of determining the size and shape of the database is solved by reading all the data statements and concluding with values for BH (Database) and CL (Columns).

What may have caught your eye in the listing, is the isolated data statements that lie between the pro-

gram and data information. Lines 1760 to 1790 serve to format your screen displays.

1760-1760 DATA C/MAGS 20MAY88  
1761-1770 DATA "MAG"  
1771-1780 DATA "PAGE"  
1781-1790 DATA "

Title of the data base  
Headings for  
the information list  
An end marker

What is so important about these particular data statements? Well, the entire usable database is structured on two parallel arrays. The first is isolated and contains the various subjects on file and is known as the AS() array.

The second, which is a two dimensional, contains the information you're looking for and is known as the BS(-,-) array. Its structure relies on the format defined by the above

data statements (lines 1760 to 1790). The aim of this particular database is to locate the exact edition of the magazine plus the page number against any subject you have chosen from the subject list. For example, an article entitled MD-DIMS can be found in the March 1988 edition of Your Commodore page 56. That precise information is written down as:

1888 DATA MODEMS,YOUR COMMODORE MAR 88,56

↑  
AS()

↑  
BS(-,-)

The beauty of a system using a two dimensional array is its sheer flexibility, consider adding the following line:

1762 DATA "VOLUME"

You could now go on to create an extra element in your database, and line 1888 could now look like that:

1888 DATA MODEMS,YOUR COMMODORE MAR 88,56

So if you store your magazines in folders or volumes, you could easily grab Volume 4, in this case, whip out the mag and flick through to the correct page.

If you really wish to impress your friends, you can use the program for other purposes. Car performance figures could be yours at the touch of a button. Try these lines:

1765 DATA CAR PERFORMANCE  
1766 DATA "0-60"  
1770 DATA "ECONOMY"  
1775 DATA "POWER"  
1780 DATA "SERVICE"  
1785 DATA "MAX SPEED"  
1790 DATA "

The title of your new database

Six statements to  
control six elements  
of the database

DON'T FORGET THE END  
MARKER

And a typical example for your database would be  
1980 DATA FORD FIESTA,  
16.1 SECS.41 MPG,  
40 BHP 6000 MILES,80 MPH

The only thing to remember is that your formatting statements (lines 190 to 194) must end with an asterisk (\*), and that your database statements must contain the appropriate number of elements—a total of three in the case of Super Index, and six in the Car Performance example.

With the database sized up and about to be committed to memory, it would seem appropriate to prepare a list directly for the screen, as print A3() but first think about the disadvantages this may have. Such a simple list would be chronological, in other words, in the order that it's read, not alphabetical. Perhaps you would consider an alphabetical-sort to be a bit of a luxury, and I would agree if the database was small but, with anything larger than 50 to 100 items, luxury takes on a new meaning.

The second problem would be the lack of a condensed list. It would be far better if the list routine examined itself for multiple entries and formed single entries in their place. For example, models are a very popular subject and occur three times in the database I've provided. However, if 'Models' is to be listed on the screen it need only appear once, any more would be unnecessary.

The third problem is making a simple list that uses intelligence. Each subject in the list needs to keep track of where it came from in the array and then it can instantly reveal the corresponding information. Select MODEMS and you will be told that articles on this subject can be found in three separate magazines.

How is all this achieved? The first trick is to reconfigure the A3() array so that each element includes its own subscripts. For example, the favour of the month, MODEMS, occurs at positions 1, 20 and 30 in the array, and what you have at this point is

```
A3(1) = "MODEMS"
A3(20) = "MODEMS"
```

A3(30) = "MODEMS"

```
What you need is
A3(1) = "MODEMS"
A3(20) = "MODEMS,20"
A3(30) = "MODEMS,30"
```

The method I've chosen involves printing to and reading off the screen. Notice the OPEN L3 as line 330. To see what's involved, examine lines 340 to 343 and you will notice that I've formatted the printing on screen so that the variable (I) always begins four spaces from the end of each printed string, and that a colon (:) appears at the end of each string to minimise the string length to be read. In this example I've used a "." to illustrate spacing.

```
MODEMS
Changes to      MODEMS-20-
What becomes   MODEMS,20-
```

All this can be observed as it actually happens by changing the value of POKE 53281 in line 330 to POKE 53281,10 to change the colour of the screen.

Now that the A3() array has been rewritten, a quick scan through the land of machine code (SYS AS, A in line 480) is all that you need to reformat the array neatly sorted and ready for final processing before appearing on the screen. If you follow the simplified block diagram (Fig. 1) and read what is to follow, then list process will become clear.

The overall task of the routine (lines 700 to 830) is to extract the stored information held by the A3() array and totally reconfigure and condense that information and present it as the L3() array (the list array). This takes place while the A3() array is progressively nullified in order to save memory. The resulting L3() array eventually exists as an alternating series of words and numbers, hence the double dimension requirement expressed as line 470.

The relationship between the L3() lists is very important. Consider the following.

```
L3(29) = "MODEMS"
L3(30) = "1-20-30-"
```

Take the 1, 20 and 30 from L3(30) and apply them to the 85(-) array

As you can see, L3(30) holds the key to the whereabouts of the corresponding information in the 85(-) array for L3(29). Each of the numbers held by L3 is dropped three spaces in the string, so the carrying capacity is the maximum string length divided by three (approximately 83 locations). In our models example you would need more than 85 articles entitled MICRODES before the program crashes with a 'string too long' error.

If you've checked the program listing (lines 700 to 830) against the block diagram (Fig. 1), you will see that I've had to tell a few white lies in order to save space in the diagram. Remember that the diagram serves only to show the nature of what is occurring when the program is running, the real details are in the program itself. You'll also notice that my first step (at line 700) is to modify A3(0). In fact, when the A3() array is sorted, A3(0) is kept out of the alphabetical order because it is normally regarded by the sort-routine as a reserved string (usually a title string identifying the array). As you can see, I've reserved my title elsewhere in a separate array, TL4(), choosing to bypass A3(0) as part of my database. The overall result does not suffer in any way and the procedures are easier to follow with the database files separated off.

At last you're on to the screen. Lines 840 to 1030 deal with the subject list and, if you've paid attention, you'll realise that only the odd numbered subscripts are passed to the screen—L3(1), L3(3), L3(5) and so on. The variable V is the fundamental counter at this point and the mathematics involved in getting straight forward, check lines 890 to 910. All the user has to do is to select the required page (SPACE or SHIFT/SPACE), press RETURN, move the arrow cursor alongside the appropriate subject, press RETURN again, and the information (the magazine titles and page numbers) are printed on the screen immediately.

Why is this process so speedy? Well, if you've selected MODEMS, it is displayed as number 13 in the subject list, and if you take 13 and

```
85(1) = "YOUR COMMODORE MAR 88" 85(11) = "86"
85(3) = "YOUR COMMODORE APR 88" 85(13) = "39"
85(5) = "YOUR COMMODORE DEC 87" 85(15) = "96"
```

multiply it by two you get 30. If you then take L&R04, you should get the string "1-30-30-". Take the three values (1,30, and 30 - the variable "2" is line 1090) and apply them to the B3(-) array and the process is complete. The value of "2" is obtained by taking a look at the numbers in the appropriate L&R string is jump of three (P-P-3 is line 1090) and, in this way, three digit values can be obtained for P and

R. The "W" key and you are returned, without delay, to the subject list ready for another go. The business of starting from one screen to another uses no memory, so you can play around without fear of crashing the program.

Before you start key bashing, a few bits of information and advice. The program has containing the colors only are purely decorative and are there to separate the various

screens throughout the program. By contrast, the full scope is the DATA statements act as shortened repeater statements, study the DATA statements carefully to understand what is going on. As in the capacity, I've tested the running database to approximately 640 lines, without any problems - and that's more than ten years per monthly magazine for five years.

PROGRAM LISTING			
70	10 KEY *****	80	100 KEY*****
71	20 KEY *****	81	110 KEY*****
72	30 KEY *****	82	120 KEY*****
73	40 KEY *****	83	130 KEY*****
74	50 KEY *****	84	140 KEY*****
75	60 KEY *****	85	150 KEY*****
76	70 KEY *****	86	160 KEY*****
77	80 KEY *****	87	170 KEY*****
78	90 KEY *****	88	180 KEY*****
79	100 KEY *****	89	190 KEY*****
80	110 KEY *****	90	200 KEY*****
81	120 KEY *****	91	210 KEY*****
82	130 KEY *****	92	220 KEY*****
83	140 KEY *****	93	230 KEY*****
84	150 KEY *****	94	240 KEY*****
85	160 KEY *****	95	250 KEY*****
86	170 KEY *****	96	260 KEY*****
87	180 KEY *****	97	270 KEY*****
88	190 KEY *****	98	280 KEY*****
89	200 KEY *****	99	290 KEY*****
90	210 KEY *****	100	300 KEY*****
91	220 KEY *****	101	310 KEY*****
92	230 KEY *****	102	320 KEY*****
93	240 KEY *****	103	330 KEY*****
94	250 KEY *****	104	340 KEY*****
95	260 KEY *****	105	350 KEY*****
96	270 KEY *****	106	360 KEY*****
97	280 KEY *****	107	370 KEY*****
98	290 KEY *****	108	380 KEY*****
99	300 KEY *****	109	390 KEY*****
100	310 KEY *****	110	400 KEY*****
101	320 KEY *****	111	410 KEY*****
102	330 KEY *****	112	420 KEY*****
103	340 KEY *****	113	430 KEY*****
104	350 KEY *****	114	440 KEY*****
105	360 KEY *****	115	450 KEY*****
106	370 KEY *****	116	460 KEY*****
107	380 KEY *****	117	470 KEY*****
108	390 KEY *****	118	480 KEY*****
109	400 KEY *****	119	490 KEY*****
110	410 KEY *****	120	500 KEY*****
111	420 KEY *****	121	510 KEY*****
112	430 KEY *****	122	520 KEY*****
113	440 KEY *****	123	530 KEY*****
114	450 KEY *****	124	540 KEY*****
115	460 KEY *****	125	550 KEY*****
116	470 KEY *****	126	560 KEY*****
117	480 KEY *****	127	570 KEY*****
118	490 KEY *****	128	580 KEY*****
119	500 KEY *****	129	590 KEY*****
120	510 KEY *****	130	600 KEY*****
121	520 KEY *****	131	610 KEY*****
122	530 KEY *****	132	620 KEY*****
123	540 KEY *****	133	630 KEY*****
124	550 KEY *****	134	640 KEY*****
125	560 KEY *****	135	650 KEY*****
126	570 KEY *****	136	660 KEY*****
127	580 KEY *****	137	670 KEY*****
128	590 KEY *****	138	680 KEY*****
129	600 KEY *****	139	690 KEY*****
130	610 KEY *****	140	700 KEY*****
131	620 KEY *****	141	710 KEY*****
132	630 KEY *****	142	720 KEY*****
133	640 KEY *****	143	730 KEY*****
134	650 KEY *****	144	740 KEY*****
135	660 KEY *****	145	750 KEY*****
136	670 KEY *****	146	760 KEY*****
137	680 KEY *****	147	770 KEY*****
138	690 KEY *****	148	780 KEY*****
139	700 KEY *****	149	790 KEY*****
140	710 KEY *****	150	800 KEY*****
141	720 KEY *****	151	810 KEY*****
142	730 KEY *****	152	820 KEY*****
143	740 KEY *****	153	830 KEY*****
144	750 KEY *****	154	840 KEY*****
145	760 KEY *****	155	850 KEY*****
146	770 KEY *****	156	860 KEY*****
147	780 KEY *****	157	870 KEY*****
148	790 KEY *****	158	880 KEY*****
149	800 KEY *****	159	890 KEY*****
150	810 KEY *****	160	900 KEY*****
151	820 KEY *****	161	910 KEY*****
152	830 KEY *****	162	920 KEY*****
153	840 KEY *****	163	930 KEY*****
154	850 KEY *****	164	940 KEY*****
155	860 KEY *****	165	950 KEY*****
156	870 KEY *****	166	960 KEY*****
157	880 KEY *****	167	970 KEY*****
158	890 KEY *****	168	980 KEY*****
159	900 KEY *****	169	990 KEY*****
160	910 KEY *****	170	1000 KEY*****







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1998 1999 2000 2001

THE RESULTS OF A SEARCH FOR THE  
EVIDENCE OF A CONNECTION BETWEEN  
THE TWO GROUPS WERE AS FOLLOWS:  
THE RESULTS OF A SEARCH FOR THE  
EVIDENCE OF A CONNECTION BETWEEN  
THE TWO GROUPS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **Einleitung**  
 2. **Ziele und Zwecksetzung**  
 3. **Methodik**  
 4. **Ergebnisse**  
 5. **Diskussion**  
 6. **Fazit**  
 7. **Literaturverzeichnis**  
 8. **Anhang**  
 9. **Index**  
 10. **Abbildung**  
 11. **Tabelle**  
 12. **Formel**  
 13. **Diagramm**  
 14. **Skizze**  
 15. **Zeichnung**  
 16. **Bild**  
 17. **Abbildung**  
 18. **Tabelle**  
 19. **Formel**  
 20. **Diagramm**  
 21. **Skizze**  
 22. **Zeichnung**  
 23. **Bild**  
 24. **Abbildung**  
 25. **Tabelle**  
 26. **Formel**  
 27. **Diagramm**  
 28. **Skizze**  
 29. **Zeichnung**  
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18. The following are the results of a survey of 100 students who were asked to rate their satisfaction with the quality of instruction in their department. The results are as follows:

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1. **Identify the problem.** What is the problem you are trying to solve?  
 2. **Define the problem.** What are the symptoms of the problem?  
 3. **Generate hypotheses.** What are the possible causes of the problem?  
 4. **Test the hypotheses.** How can you test each hypothesis?  
 5. **Implement the solution.** What actions should be taken to solve the problem?  
 6. **Evaluate the solution.** How can you tell if the problem has been solved?

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 224. **TIME:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 225. **LOCATION:** \_\_\_\_\_

2017 年 12 月 1 日 至 2018 年 12 月 31 日止 12 個月內，本公司之董事、監事、總經理及其他高階管理人員，無一人曾受過證券主管機關之處分，或曾受過有價證券市場之自律組織之處分，或曾受過其他行政機關之處分，或曾受過刑事處分，或曾受過民事處分，或曾受過其他法律之制裁。

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

The subject of this matter is the  
 same person who was arrested in  
 the past and who was released  
 from the prison in 1964.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

```

>>> from random import randint
>>> n = 1000000
>>> count = 0
>>> for i in range(n):
>>>     if randint(1, 10) == 1:
>>>         count += 1
>>> print count

```

THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS AND THE SAME ARE HEREBY CERTIFIED TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT.

For additional information, contact the author at [shirley@shirleydavis.com](mailto:shirley@shirleydavis.com) or call 800-451-7267.

[illegible]



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Can't afford  
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or cassette?

Typing in long programs can be a pretty daunting task. Once you've entered the program there will probably be typing errors that need to be corrected. Why not save yourself time and trouble by buying a disk or cassette containing all of the programs from this magazine at a bargain price of £6.00 (disk) or £4.00 (cassette).

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# 128 Font Editor

*A character designer to turn your C128 into the definitive machine*

**U**ser-defined characters can turn a text screen into a work of art, but their creation involves the programmer in hours of preparatory work. Font Editor makes the C128's brain take the strain by providing an environment which is easy to master and can be expanded as the user's needs dictate.

Font Editor is a machine code program located between \$3000 and \$4000 (12283-14394), with two character sets stored at \$3000 (\$484) and \$2400 (10240). These locations are normally reserved for the screen graphics modes 1, 2, 3 and 4, which means that the Font Editor can't be used alongside these four modes.

Before the editor is used, it is important to understand how the C128 character sets are normally used. The two sets are categorised as upper case with graphics, and upper case with lower case. Only one set can be used at a time and they can be swapped by holding down the SHIFT key and pressing the CR/M key.

The character shapes are copied from a table in ROM but it is possible, by pointing the operating system towards an area of RAM, to load in two user-defined character sets. The 128 Font Editor has been written to help with the design of these alternative sets.

## Controlling the editor

The Font Editor screen is divided

into several windows, or areas, which control all of the functions necessary for redefining the characters. By using a joystick on Port 1, the screen pointer can be moved from area to area and, when the desired mode is highlighted, the fire button is pressed to select the new mode.

The function of each window is shown in Diagram 1.

## The options

The 20 option menu allows complex operations, like mirroring and rotation of characters, to be performed at the touch of a button. Tables 1 and 2 show the variety of the functions available through these menus. The load and save operations only operate on the current character set, so the set has to be selected from the menu before these options are executed.

These tables only show the standard features but complex manipulations can be achieved by using two or more options in sequence. Any character can be flipped in the display plane by first rotating the character through 90 or 270 degrees and then by flipping the character in the horizontal plane.

The best way to execute these special operations is through user-defined routines written in Basic or code. To execute such a function, select the Find Editor option and the computer will return to the mode it was in when the editor was entered.

For example, if the editor was called from within a program by a line such as:

10 DOOT"FONT EDITOR"

it will return to program control at the next program line. If it was entered from direct mode then the READY prompt will appear.

When the defined routine has been executed, the Font Editor can be re-entered with SYS DEC ("381F") as long as the option screen has not been corrupted by the new routine.

By using calls to the editor's code, it is possible to add extremely complex functions to the editor whenever your needs dictate.

## Defining new options

There are several things to bear in mind when defining an option. The editor code and character definition areas must not be corrupted by the new routines, but the input window (Area 4) can be used. To facilitate extended options, the function keys can be used when the program is in input mode but Area 4 should always be cleared before re-entering the editor.

The RUN/STOP and RESTORE function is not disabled by the program but, if the program is interrupted by using these keys, it can be restarted by SYS 12288. If, however, the screen has been corrupted, the editor will have to be rebooted before the system call.

Always remember that the cur-

real character set remains operative when the End Editor option is used. This also applies to whether the set is taken from ROM or RAM.

The following breakdowns of the Front Editor recovery map will help when defining your own routines.

**NAME** The lower  $\alpha$ -stable infinitely divisible process

**SYNOPSIS** The lower  $\alpha$ -stable infinitely divisible process

**FUNCTIONS** `lstable` (1) `lstable` (2) `lstable` (3) `lstable` (4)

**EXAMPLES** `lstable` (1) `lstable` (2) `lstable` (3) `lstable` (4)

**SEE ALSO** `lstable` (1) `lstable` (2) `lstable` (3) `lstable` (4)

[illegible]

**Abstract** The  $\chi^2$  parameter of the probability distribution of the detection rates was investigated.

Journal	Vol.	Number	Page(s)	Year
Journal of Management	30	4	1001-1015	2004

**SUBJECT:** [redacted] b6  
[redacted] b7C

of course

**000000** This ordered set is used more easily after  
**00000000** **00000000** and **00000000** have  
 been prepared at the same time.

**Q** What was the salary for the legal services, about \$?

**A** Between about \$100,000 and about \$150,000.

1. The company has a long history of providing high-quality products and services to its customers.

**Abstract**—The purpose of this study was to determine if the presence of a female observer affected the performance of male subjects during a simulated free diving task. The results showed no significant differences between the two groups.

show up as the wrong police officer for the character as he displayed. They discuss the good or the horrible nature of the character and the situation.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

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from a more defined system. Before  
making this subject accessible to you

any children that may have been exposed, especially those of

the character indicated by  
5. Any other characters which  
in the address must first be

to the screen by the routine of

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followers who disagree that  $\alpha^2$  has positive structure with the top group.

How the presence of the hostess  
 affects the life of the guest

However, the company has not disclosed  
 whether the stock will be sold at a discount

100

[illegible]

**Q 1209:** Following the left stroke of the collaboration, does the right half?

[[12.1]] *Copy the character in the word  
given*

[[12.1]] *Copy and paste from 12.12 to*

When the Ford Explorer returns in

used, the pointer remains operative and can be used in the user-defined function.

Redlining characters can be enjoyable and satisfying, the LTR Font Editor can increase the enjoyment if it is used wisely.

Volume 1 The Founding Fathers  
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24300	Canada's <i>Jeep</i> firm did not expect sales to be as high as they were in the first 10 months of the year planned this time. 24300 increased for the com- pany's national other sales too.
24310	The company's plans for the year are based on sales of 24310. The company's sales are expected to be 24310 in the first 10 months of the year.
24320-24330	The company's sales are expected to be 24320 in the first 10 months of the year. The com- pany's sales are expected to be 24330 in the first 10 months of the year.

Since  $f^{-1}$  is defined as a unique point map of the surface (theorem 10), sending the greater center of the pencil and preserving the flow lines, the point is selected. In other words, a point will be selected on  $f^{-1}$  since  $f$  and vice versa.

Item 2 - contains the current hexadecimal value of all the words of the character set shown. This facility allows the user to enter a hexadecimal and split which is automatically put into the corresponding character set. If, for example, the 'F' key is pressed when on this mode, the entered symbol of the current character set would be 'f' and not 'F'. Each set character would be reflected by the temporary use of all the corresponding words on the above 'split' map.

*Along J - main image is either white or capitalised into heavily capitalised or two bands of the. The pattern can be moved up and down the column until the observed pattern is highlighted. If the the flowchart is present, the pattern is changed.*



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# GTX Compiler



*Supercharge your Basic programs by converting them to pure machine code*

**T**he GTX Compiler is designed to convert a Commodore 64 program written in Basic into high speed, machine code. This code makes calls to standard functions stored in memory, called the run-time library which means that the compiled program is shorter because frequently-used routines such as add or subtract can be stored as subroutines.

Before using GTX, the program to be compiled must already be saved on tape or disk. When the compiler runs, the title page will appear and three prompts for inputs given in sequence.

The **SOURCE NAME** is the name of the Basic program to be compiled. If using tape, press RETURN to load the program.

The **OBJECT NAME** is the name that the compiled program will be saved under. If using tape, RETURN will cause the program to be saved without a name.

**SIGN SPACE** refers to the printing of numbers in Basic: a number is provided by a sign space and ended with a space. Pressing RETURN will print numbers in this way. Allowing the Y to N will print numbers with neither of the two spaces.

The program specified by the source name will then be loaded and compiling will begin. There are two parts to this process.

## PASS 1

Each command is deciphered and

the corresponding machine code is produced. The current Basic program line number is printed along with the present length of the compiled program but, if any errors occur, the compiler stops and the error message is printed. The Basic program must then be re-loaded and modified if it is to be compiled successfully.

Apart from errors, any number of warnings may be given. These do not stop the compiler since the program can still be compiled but the results obtained with the original Basic version will differ from those in the compiled version. Again, the original program must be modified if the results are to tally.

## PASS 2

All jumps such as GOTO and GOSUB have the correct addresses inserted and any DATA is transferred within the program.

If compiling succeeds, then the Basic program length and the compiled program length are printed along with the following options:

- B Run the compiled program
- S Save the compiled program
- O Output the run-time library
- C Compile another program
- E exit

It is advised that the program is saved before running (option S) in case there is a problem. If using tape, a copy of the run-time library must

be saved directly after the compiled program (option O). If using disk, a single copy of the run-time library will suffice; all the programs on the disk. Finally, the compiled program can be run using option B.

## Acceptable Basic

The compiler does not accept the full set of commands available in Basic. Those that can be compiled are:

```
PRINT (including . and )
POKE
PEEK
IF/THEN
READ/DATA/RESTORE
FOR/NEXT
GOSUB/RETURN
GOTO
CLR
SYS
REM
AND
OR
END
STOP
```

There are also restrictions placed on these commands but, although all the syntax is rather daunting, most programs require very little attention before they can be successfully compiled.

All numbers are 16 bit un-signed integers.

This obviously means that GTX can not be used for complex programs

that require floating point numbers but the main concept for GTX is to transform relatively simple Basic programs, such as games, to this machine code program. This type of program usually only requires integer numbers so this limitation is not a major one. The lack of negative numbers can cause problems in converting a program that was not specifically written to be compiled. However, this limitation can normally be solved by changing the style of programming to incorporate numbers between 0 and 65535.

For example, part of a normal Basic program consists of the following.

```
10 PRINT"CL5"
20 P=10*40+1024+30 D=1
30 A=P-P-P-P
40 IF P>=10*40+1024+30
  THEN D=-D
50 IF P<=10*40+1024
  THEN D=-D
60 FOR B=1 TO 9999 NEXT
70 POKE P,POKE A,32
GOTO 100
```

As it stands this would not compile because of the reference of D as lines 40 and 50. The possible values for D are 1 and -1, the latter being out of range on GTX. Therefore, before the program could be compiled, a few simple modifications would need to be made.

Lines 30 to 50 must be changed to the following.

```
30 A=P-P-P-P:IF D=1
  THEN D=P-1
40 IF P>=10*40+1024+30
  THEN D=-D
50 IF P<=10*40+1024
  THEN D=1-D
```

Now the program could be compiled. In fact, when it was compiled it ran 36 times faster than the original.

**Variables can only be single letters.** This can cause problems if the original has a large number of variables. To meet with this problem there is a single array available, Z, which is pre-dimensioned to 64 elements ie Z(0) to Z(63). The DIM is the original program is not accepted by GTX but if included it will be

skipped. Any further dimensioned arrays will cause an error to be flagged.

**Expressions are evaluated from left to right.**

In Basic expressions are calculated in a set order, not from left to right. Brackets take top priority, next come indices, followed by division and multiplication, then addition and subtraction, with Boolean expressions (AND, OR, NOT) taking lowest priority. For example,

$A=3+6*2$

In Basic this expression would evaluate A as being equal to  $13-6*2=13$  and  $13+3=16$ . If compiled A would be calculated as being equal to  $18-3+6=9$  and  $9*2=18$ . To ensure the compiled program and the Basic program obtain the same value the expressions would need to be changed to

$A=6*2+3$

This can cause problems when a program was written without considering its speed. By checking the order of all expressions and changing them where necessary, the compiled program should obtain the same results as the Basic version. During Pass 1 of compiling the order of expressions are checked and, if discrepancies are likely to occur a warning is given. The indicated expressions should be re-ordered to ensure the program will operate correctly.

**Brackets are not valid expressions.**

Brackets are only allowed with a PEEK command. Any other brackets must be removed before the program can be compiled. Usually a number of dummy variables are required to achieve this. An expression such as

$A=3+(3*X)-4/7-T/(4*Y-2)$

would have to be changed to

$A=3*X$  B7=3 B=4\*Y-2 B=TB  
 $A=A-B$

**Only one PEEK per expression.**

An expression such as this

$A=PEEK(43)+PEEK(46)*256$   
(order problem anyway)

would have to be changed to

$A=PEEK(46)*256$  A=A+PEEK(43)

before it could be compiled by GTX. This means the original Basic program is not as fast and will run a little slower but, thanks to the speed increase given by GTX, this is insignificant when compiled.

**No strings.**

Strings are not incorporated at all. The use of strings in the type of programs intended to be compiled is usually very infrequent. Their only use is usually connected with a GET. There are a number of methods of emulating GET with the commands available, this is discussed later.

**AND and OR can not be used in IF/THEN comparisons.**

A program line which takes the form

```
10:IFA=30RA=6THEN1000
```

would have to be split into two separate lines before it could be compiled.

```
10:IFA=3THEN1000
11:IFA=6THEN1000
```

The AND statement must also be changed when used in the context.

```
10:IFA=4ANDA=7THEN1000
```

This would become

```
10:IFA=4THENIFA=7THEN1000
```

AND and OR are included in the list of available commands but are only legal when acting as arithmetic operators. Take the situation where it is necessary to strip off the five most significant bits from the contents of location 197

```
B=PEEK(197)AND7
```

In this case, the AND is not operating as a logic comparator so the expression can be compiled. If AND or OR are used in an IF/THEN statement then operations would still be treated as arithmetic and the Basic program would not operate in the same way as the compiled version.

FOR/NEXT loops can not use STEP. The STEP function can be emulated by adding another statement onto the FOR/NEXT loop.

```
10 FORA=0TO440STEP40 POKE1024+A,102 NEXT
```

would have to be changed to

```
10 FORA=0TO440 POKE1024+A,102 A=A+10 NEXT
```

before it could be compiled. Note that A is only increased by 10 because the NEXT statement automatically increments it by 1, resulting in a step of 40 for each loop.

If the STEP is negative, it creates more of a problem.

```
10 FORA=30TO0STEP-3 PRINTA NEXT
```

would have to be changed to

```
10 FORB=0TO20 A=30-B -PRINTA B=B-1 NEXT
```

Either of the above cases could be solved by a conditional GOTO loop. Taking another example:

```
10 FORA=0TO0400STEP-40 POKE1024+A,100 NEXT  
could be changed to:
```

```
0 A=0  
10 POKE1024+A,100 A=A-40  
IFA>=40THEN10
```

#### READ/DATA

This is almost the same as Basic except that the numbers stored in the DATA statements can only be eight bits (0 to 255 decimal). This is not a serious limitation in games because most DATA statements are used for storing user-defined characters or sprite data, where the values are only eight bits anyway.

RESTORE is exactly the same as in Basic.

The X() array is restricted.

This array must always be used through another variable.

```
10 POKE 234,44
```

would be changed to:

```
10 B=2(4) POKEB 44
```

#### Missing commands

The missing commands are rarely

used and can often be forgotten or emulated using the legal commands.

GET can be emulated in two ways. The first, and simplest, involves reading the keyboard directly using a PEEK. The values returned for each key are non-standard but for inputting only a few keys this is not a problem. The second method allows the keys to be read as ASCII and actually uses the same Kernel ROM routine as GET.

```
10 GETA$ IFA$="A" THEN100  
can be changed to either
```

```
10 IFPEEK(197)=10 THEN100
```

or

```
10 SYS64504 IFPEEK(780)=65 THEN100
```

In the first case, a value is returned for as long as the key is held down, unlike the second case where the value is returned only once for each key press.

RND can be emulated by reading certain memory locations that change frequently. Two of the best locations to use are the timer register (33264) and the CIA timer A (36324).

```
10 A=INT(RND*(PI*10))
```

would have to be changed to:

```
10 A=PEEK(36324)AND15  
IFA>9 THEN10
```

A different type of random statement would be:

```
10 IFRND(1)<.1 THENPRINT  
"HELLO"
```

Such a statement has a 10% probability of printing "HELLO". The best way to achieve this with the computer is to change it to:

```
10 IFPEEK(36324)<35 THEN  
PRINT"HELLO"
```

This also gives a 10% probability because there are 356 possible values for location 36324. The statement only reads to 25 of these values, so the probability calculation becomes  $(25/256)*100$ , which equals 10.

CHR\$ statements can usually be changed to a direct PRINT. If it is not possible to do that in your

program then this alternative may be used.

```
10 PRINT CHR$(A*4-8)
```

can be emulated by

```
10 POKE780,A*4-8 SYS65499  
PRINT
```

The extra PRINT is required because the character is printed without a carriage return.

#### Typing it in

If you are using a disk, then the programs can be entered and saved in any order. With a tape they must be saved in the correct order.

First, enter Program 1, the loader that changes the address at which the computer is loaded. GTX must always be loaded at this new location or it will be overwritten by the program as it is compiled. Save this loader at the start of the tape.

Next enter Program 2, the actual compiler. Do not run it yet because it must be loaded at the new address. It can be typed in at its run location by entering the following direct command before starting.

```
POKE44,100 POKE43,1 POKE  
25600,0 NEW
```

When the program has been entered, save it using the filename "GTX COMPILER", following on directly from Program 1.

Before that the computer has been reset before typing in Program 1, the run-time library. Before running, save this program on a spare tape or disk in case of fatal errors. Run the program and insert the original tape or disk, taking care not to erase the other two programs. The run-time library will be saved with the filename "RTL". The run-time library must always be saved with this name even when working with a cassette tape.

You should now have a complete Basic compiler.

#### Testing the compiler

The compiler is now ready to be used. Enter Program 4, the test program, and save it. Load and run GTX and compile the program if

any errors are detected, connect your test program and try again. Run the compiled program using option 'R' and you should see GTS COMPILE. If listing the screen.

If you run the program in Basic first, you will notice the speed increase, typically 45 times. Pressing 'R' will re-start and 'E' will exit back to Basic.

### Memory requirements

The compiler uses the following locations which should not be altered by the compiled program. If they are, crashes will inevitably occur.

**\$C000-\$C2FF (\$9152-\$9916)**

These locations contain the compiler run-time library. This must always be present whenever the compiler itself or a compiled program is used. In both cases, it will be loaded automatically by the program. If it can't be found, the program will crash.

**\$C300-\$C7FF (\$2895-\$326F)** The compiled program's variables are stored here. This location can be changed, if requested, by altering the value of VA in line 11 of the compiler.

A compiled program also uses a few page 4096 locations which, again, must not be altered by the compiled program.

**\$80 (\$2)**  
**\$14-\$15 (\$2-\$21)**  
**\$19-\$1C (\$7-\$64)**  
**\$1F-\$42 (\$3-\$66)**  
**\$FB-\$FE (\$25-\$24)**

### Program Description

#### Line numbers

**90-490** Prints current line number and length. Drophens next command and jumps to corresponding part of the program.

**1000-2110** Evaluates expressions

**3000-3070** GOTO and GOSUB

**3200-3330** IF/THEN

**4000-4000** PRINT

**5000-5030** PEEK

**5100-5160** FOR

**5300-5380** NEXT

**5300-5310** REM

**5400-5420** DATA

**5500-5570** SYS

**5600-5670** DATA

**5700-5770** READ

**6000-6030**

Prints 'insert tape', or disk, depending on current device and then waits for a key to be pressed.

**9000-9070** Opens up I/O page. Inputs source name, object name and tape space.

**9100-9130** Loads program specified by the source name from the current device to \$0800 (2048 decimal).

**9300-9300** Relocates program to run at \$0820 (2080 decimal).

**9500-9570** Prints original length and compiled length along with the total number of warnings. The options are also printed.

**9580-9630** Inputs selected option.

**9600-9730** Checks if run-time library is present, if not it is loaded at the current device to \$C000 (49152 decimal).

**9800-9830** Saves the compiled program to current device.

**10000-10190** Inserts the correct addresses for all GOTOs and GOSUBs.

**10100-10210** Copies all DATA from its temporary store, starting at \$C700 (50944 decimal), to its correct place in the compiled program.

**20000-20540** Copies the machine code out of the run-time library to its correct place in the compiled program.

**25000-26000** Simplifies the machine code, if possible.

**30000-32000** Error messages.

#### Variables

**PR** Pointer to the next byte of the Basic program.

**LN(I)** Line numbers of the Basic program.

**AN(I)** Start address of the machine code for each Basic line.

**JN(I)** Address of each jump, such as GOTO and GOSUB.

**TH(I)** Address of each THEN.

**NN** Number of Basic lines encountered so far.

**CB%** Current Basic token being processed.

**VA** Start address of compiled program's variables.

**JP** Number of GOTOs and GOSUBs so far.

**TH** Number of THENs encountered so far.

**DO** Start of temporary store for DATA (\$C700, 50944 decimal).

**EN** End address of program being compiled.

**DA** Start address of machine code.

**AD** Address to save next byte of machine code.

**AJ** Adjust value to relocate program to \$0820 (2080 decimal).

**DV** Current I/O device (1=tape and 0=disk).



## LISTING

THE COMPANY'S SPENDING LIMITS APPROX-

[illegible]

# LISTING

75	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 3 RETURN	83	11=00 RT00 00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00 RT	91	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
76	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 4 RETURN	84	00000 IFL=11=00001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	92	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
77	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 5 RETURN	85	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	93	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
78	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 6 RETURN	86	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	94	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
79	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 7 RETURN	87	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	95	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
80	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 8 RETURN	88	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	96	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
81	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 9 RETURN	89	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	97	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
82	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 10 RETURN	90	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	98	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
83	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 11 RETURN	91	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	99	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
84	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 12 RETURN	92	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN	100	00000 PRINT=00, 00, 00, 00, 00 0, 00, 00, 00, 00 WITH NO NAME RT, 00000000
85	00000 FOR=RT00 FOR=AS=V, PE RT00=RT00 NEXT AS=AS=V C1=3 13 RETURN	93	00000 IFL=100001=RT00=RT00=V AS=V FOR=AS=V, 00 FOR=AS=V, 00 01=00 RETURN		





# Bus Route 64

Connect two Commodore 64 computers through their serial ports on disk in to the C-16 and Plus 4

There are many ways of connecting one Commodore computer to another but most methods require custom-made cables and complex software. This routine simply uses the serial bus which already has a cheap and easily available connector in the form of the disk drive-printer cable.

The serial bus has two lines which are capable of input and output on both computers: the CLK and DATA lines. There is also the ATN (attention) line that is used to interrupt external devices, but unfortunately it cannot accept a data signal. There is a line designated SREQ IN (serial request in) on the C64 but this has been deleted on the C16 and Plus4 microcomputers.

The SREQ IN line allows external devices to interrupt the C64 and can only be used as an input. The CLK and DATA lines are so called because of their use in the Commodore Kernel ROM during communication with serial bus devices. It is the CLK line that governs which bits are valid on the DATA line and is a source of "clocks" for the bus going out.

Recently a few dual-player games have appeared on the market where two Commodore computers are connected together and a game is loaded onto both. This routine has possibilities in such environments, requiring very little modification to the serial code.

Two copies must be made to get the routine up and running, one per computer, with a slight modification at the beginning of the routine 'INTVAR' in each version. Where it has LDA #XX, the XX must be 00 in one and 01 in the other. This is in order to coordinate TLKFLG (Talk

10	INTVAR: BUS COMMUNICATION
20	INTVAR: INTVAR
30	INTVAR: INTVAR
40	INTVAR: INTVAR
50	INTVAR: INTVAR
60	INTVAR: INTVAR
70	INTVAR: INTVAR
80	INTVAR: INTVAR
90	INTVAR: INTVAR
100	INTVAR: INTVAR
110	INTVAR: INTVAR
120	INTVAR: INTVAR
130	INTVAR: INTVAR
140	INTVAR: INTVAR
150	INTVAR: INTVAR
160	INTVAR: INTVAR
170	INTVAR: INTVAR
180	INTVAR: INTVAR
190	INTVAR: INTVAR
200	INTVAR: INTVAR
210	INTVAR: INTVAR
220	INTVAR: INTVAR
230	INTVAR: INTVAR
240	INTVAR: INTVAR
250	INTVAR: INTVAR
260	INTVAR: INTVAR
270	INTVAR: INTVAR
280	INTVAR: INTVAR
290	INTVAR: INTVAR
300	INTVAR: INTVAR
310	INTVAR: INTVAR
320	INTVAR: INTVAR
330	INTVAR: INTVAR
340	INTVAR: INTVAR
350	INTVAR: INTVAR
360	INTVAR: INTVAR
370	INTVAR: INTVAR
380	INTVAR: INTVAR
390	INTVAR: INTVAR
400	INTVAR: INTVAR
410	INTVAR: INTVAR
420	INTVAR: INTVAR
430	INTVAR: INTVAR
440	INTVAR: INTVAR
450	INTVAR: INTVAR
460	INTVAR: INTVAR
470	INTVAR: INTVAR
480	INTVAR: INTVAR
490	INTVAR: INTVAR
500	INTVAR: INTVAR
510	INTVAR: INTVAR
520	INTVAR: INTVAR
530	INTVAR: INTVAR
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770	INTVAR: INTVAR
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790	INTVAR: INTVAR
800	INTVAR: INTVAR
810	INTVAR: INTVAR
820	INTVAR: INTVAR
830	INTVAR: INTVAR
840	INTVAR: INTVAR
850	INTVAR: INTVAR
860	INTVAR: INTVAR
870	INTVAR: INTVAR
880	INTVAR: INTVAR
890	INTVAR: INTVAR
900	INTVAR: INTVAR
910	INTVAR: INTVAR
920	INTVAR: INTVAR
930	INTVAR: INTVAR
940	INTVAR: INTVAR
950	INTVAR: INTVAR
960	INTVAR: INTVAR
970	INTVAR: INTVAR
980	INTVAR: INTVAR
990	INTVAR: INTVAR

Flag) so that one computer has the serial talk priority. This is toggled after every pass of the return key.

When converting the routine to

work with other Commodore computers which have a serial bus, the following table of register/bit numbers may be useful.

COMPUTER	CLK-IN	CLK-OUT	DAT-IN	DAT-OUT
C16, Plus4	\$000106	\$000107	\$000103	\$000106
VIC 90	\$010070	\$0100C0	\$010071	\$0100C0
C64/128	\$0C0004	\$0C0004	\$0C0007	\$0C0005

# LISTING



## PROGRAM BUS ROUTE BY

LINE	TO	FROM	TO	FROM
10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50	50
60	60	60	60	60
70	70	70	70	70
80	80	80	80	80
90	90	90	90	90
100	100	100	100	100
110	110	110	110	110
120	120	120	120	120
130	130	130	130	130
140	140	140	140	140
150	150	150	150	150
160	160	160	160	160
170	170	170	170	170
180	180	180	180	180
190	190	190	190	190
200	200	200	200	200
210	210	210	210	210
220	220	220	220	220
230	230	230	230	230
240	240	240	240	240
250	250	250	250	250
260	260	260	260	260
270	270	270	270	270
280	280	280	280	280
290	290	290	290	290
300	300	300	300	300
310	310	310	310	310
320	320	320	320	320
330	330	330	330	330
340	340	340	340	340
350	350	350	350	350
360	360	360	360	360
370	370	370	370	370
380	380	380	380	380
390	390	390	390	390
400	400	400	400	400
410	410	410	410	410
420	420	420	420	420
430	430	430	430	430
440	440	440	440	440
450	450	450	450	450
460	460	460	460	460
470	470	470	470	470
480	480	480	480	480
490	490	490	490	490
500	500	500	500	500

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